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Established in 1967

JP honoured in U.S.A.

Loknayak Jaya Prakash Narayan was honored by Indians for Democracy (IFD) and the Committee for Freedom in India for his historic contributions to the cause of human rights and democracy.

A beautiful plaque was presented to him on Sunday, May 15, by S.R. Hiremath, Chairman of Indians for Democracy, Chicago, on behalf of both organizations through which concerned Indians and Americans in the United States worked for the restoration of democracy and freedom in India.

The plaque stated:

"Indians for Democracy, Chicago and Committee for Freedom in India, Chicago honor Loknayak Jaya Prakash Narayan on behalf of concerned Indians and Americans in the USA for his historic contributions to Human Rights que E3mod4ply in India and around the world.

S.R. Hiremath, Chairman Indians for Democracy, Chicago, Seattle, Washington.

Fr. G.G. Grant, S.J., Chairman, Committee for Freedom in India, May 15, 1977"

A group of three members of Indians for Democracy met with J.P. twice in Swedish Hospital in Seattle, Washington, where he underwent a successful operation on his right forearm for vascular graft for kidney dialysis. The delegation included Dr. P.K. Mehta, Professor at University of California, Berkeley, S.R. Hiremath, Management Consultant at Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago and Anand Kumar, a doctoral student at University of Chicago.

They asked questions about the future of the total revolution movement, the role of youth in India and the role of Indians abroad, especially those who worked actively for the restoration of democracy in India.

J.P., who was feeling well and cheerful, told that he was very pleased with the success of the first phase of the revolution and the credit, he said, must go to the courageous people of India who changed the course of history. As for the role of youth, JP said, they have played an important role in the movement and their continued involvement is crucial, especially for the next phase of the total revolution, which involves social, economic, and other reforms. He, however, expressed concern about the decision of the Vidhyarti Parishad to keep separate identity and hoped that they would join and merge with the youth movement in general.

As for the role of Indians and interested people abroad, JP said that he was very pleased about their support and involvement for the recent struggle for restoration of democracy and human rights in India. He praised the role of Indians for Democracy in mobilizing the international opinion against the totalitarian measures of the emergency rule of Mrs. Gandhi's government. He was also appreciative of the role of Americans, who worked closely with groups like IFD for the common end. He said that he was very pleased to have received a telegram from over fifty leading Americans and Indians sent from Chicago by the Committee for freedom in India and Indians for Democracy.

When asked to give his blessings for the continued involvement of Indians abroad in economic development of India, especially those planning to return to India, JP said, "You always have my blessings and best wishes." JP further said that he was very pleased to meet with those who stood by principles and for democracy in trying circumstances of emergency rule.

Later, on Wednesday, May 18th, in New York, he told a group of over fifty admirerers which included IFD members, "Indians for Democracy have done a magnificent job and we in India who could visualize the sun of Indian democracy setting are very much moved by your effort." He further said that they were proud of the Indians for Democracy group for leading dissent in the US against the emergency rule of Mrs. Gandhi.

JP's surgery was not only successful, but the recovery was so rapid that he could leave the hospital earlier than expected. Accompanied by his secretary, J. Abraham and Janaki Pandya, JP left for New York on Tuesday morning, May 17th. After undergoing dialysis in New York and meeting with interested persons there, he travelled to London on May 18th.

While in London, he met with well-known British economist Dr. E.F. Schumacher, prominent members of Parliament and other leaders who helped in the human rights struggle. The meeting was arranged by Mr. M.S. Hoda, Secretary, Free J.P. Campaign. This organization, which was started immediately after the declaration of emergency and the arrests of JP and others, is headed by Nobel Peace Prize winner, Phillip Noel-Baker. Mr. Noel-Banker met with JP at length on his way to the US.

Indians for Democracy (IFD) is a nationwide organization of Indian nationals in the United States campaigning for the restoration of human rights and democracy in India. IFD submitted 73 page complaint to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, charging the government of Mrs. Gandhi with a consistent pattern of gross violation of human rights. It has chapters in over twenty places in the US and organized vigils, meetings, and demonstrations all across the US. It organized the speaking programs of prominent dissidents from India like Dr. Subramanian Swamy and Mr. Ram Jethmalani (both of whom have since been elected to the Indian Parliament). IFD also published a bi-weekly newsletter "Indian Opinion" which published the uncensored news from India and articles of analysis by prominent dissidents.

U.S. seeks dialogue

New Delhi, May 21 (Samachar) India and the United States may soon open a dialogue for strengthening bilateral relations and ensuring greater cooperation in the cause of world peace.

This is a sequel to a long communication reportedly sent by the US President, Mr. Jimmy Carter, to Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

Mr. Carter's letter is part of the exchange of messages between the two leaders in the last few weeks. Soon after Mr. Desai assumed the stewardship of the country, Mr. Carter sent him a message of congratulations in which he hoped that Indo-US relations would soon be strengthened.

JP cheerful

Bombay, June 1 (Samachar): Sarvodaya Leader Jayaprakash Narayan, who returned after a surgery in Seattle, the United States, May 21 and had dialysis at Jaslok Hospital here was discharged the next day looking very cheerful, a hospital spokesman said.

The Joint Medical Director of the hospital, Dr. T.H. Rindani, told reporters Mr. Narayan's general condition was very good. He said Mr. Narayan would visit the hospital for dialysis every alternate day.

Norwegian girl tops Hindi test

A Norwegian student, Miss Eni Hoel, has stood first among 187 candidates who have passed the Hindi Parichaya Examination held by the Central Hindi Directorate of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in February this year. About 17,000 candidates at present are learning Hindi through various correspondence courses of the Directorate of whom about 500 are foreigners.

India not to make atom bomb

New Delhi, May 27 (Samachar): Prime Minister Morarji Desai categorically ruled out India's going in for nuclear weapons saying these were of no use for the country's defence.

While affirming that India would use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, Mr. Desai told a news conference here that if any nuclear explosions were to be resorted to in this regard, these would be done publicly. There would be no hide and seek, he added.

Mr. Desai said it was only conventional weapons and people's courage that could defend a country effectively. Nuclear weapons and their possession by more countries could destroy the world. India would like to do everything possible to remove such a threat to the world.

He said for thirty years India had expressed firm opposition to development and use of nuclear weapons. "We cannot now make a basic change in our policy. We should remain firm in our attitude and help eradicate nuclear weapons."

Mr. Desai told a correspondent that he had received two warm letters from US President Jimmy Carter but there had been no mention there of the United States wanting a right to inspect India's nuclear plants as a precondition to resumption of uranium supply.

Mr. Desai pooh-poohed former U.S. President Richard Nixon's claim that but for his intervention, the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi would have attacked Pakistan during the 1971 Bangladesh war.

He was sure Mrs. Gandhi had no such plans. Turning to an American correspondent who persisted with the question, Mr. Desai [illegible] Mrs. Gandhi [illegible] in all respects. I do not believe Mr. Nixon's statement."

Mr. Desai said he would meet the Shah of Iran early next month during his brief halt in Teheran on way to London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference.

The Prime Minister, who answered a wide range of questions including those regarding foreign and economic issues, said his government would be changing the whole direction of economic policy shifting the emphasis to the development of villages in order to ensure steady and real progress.

Assembly elections in 10 states

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The Election Commission has announced elections in 10 states and two union territories between June 10 and 14.

While the Union territory of Delhi will elect its Metropolitan Council, that of Pondicherry will elect its Assembly.

The following is the election schedule with dates of polling shown in bracket: Orissa and Himachal Pradesh (June 10), Punjab, Haryana and Delhi (June 12), Pondicherry (June 14), Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan (June 10 & 13), West Bengal (June 11 and 14), Tamil Nadu (June 12 and 14) and Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (June 10, 12, and 14). Polling in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has already been fixed for June 1.

By-elections to fill nine vacancies in Gujarat assembly will take place on June 10.

Results in all these states will be known by June 15.

The budget session of Parliament scheduled to commence on May 23 is being postponed and a fresh date will be fixed after the forthcoming assembly elections, it is learnt.

The Union budget for 1977-78 which was expected to be presented to Parliament on May 31 will also, be postponed accordingly.

As the last date for filing nominations is May 18, there is a rush for party tickets in the Janata Party. The enthusiasm in the Congress camp is on a subdued note. In some states Congress tickets are going abegging.

The Mizoram Government has resigned on completion of its five year term on May 9. This was the first ministry after Mizoram attained the status of Union Territory in 1972.

The Sikkim Pradesh Congress Committee is considering the question of 'En block' defection to the Janata Paty. Sikkim was granted statehood under the Indian Republic in 1973.

Shah commission on motives of emergency

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The Shah Commission would look into the excesses committed during the emergency and also probe in detail whether Mrs. Indira Gandhi's regime abused authority, government staff, property and funds following the verdict of the Allahabad High Court and whether there were ulterior motives for the proclamation of the emergency on June 25, 1975.

An official press note detailing the terms of reference of the inquiry has asked the Commission to carry out comprehensive probe into the misuse of powers since independence. It will also go into subversion of lawful processes, misuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed during the emergency as well as in the days immediately preceding the proclamation, misuse of powers of arrest, issue of detention orders, specific instances of maltreatment of detained persons and their relatives, instances of compulsion in family planning and demolition of houses.

The inquiry will cover the conduct of public servants, as also of "other individuals who may have directed, instigated or sided or abetted or otherwise associated themselves with the commission of such acts of public servants."

The inquiry will also cover the misuse of censorship provisions, harassment of journalists, allegations in regard to certification of films and manipulation of mass media, including news agencies.

Multi-cornered contests

Judging from the situation at the time of writing, there will be multi-cornered contests in most of the 10 states which are going to elect their state Legislature Assemblies between June 10 and 14.

This is in contrast to the position in the Lok Sabha elections when the ruling Congress party had to face a combined opposition under one banner called the "Janata Party."

There has been a scramble for Janata tickets in all the states with the four constituents making claims on the basis of their pre-merger strength as independent parties. It appears that it is too early for old associations and old equations to be dissolved to form a new loyalty to the new party in the larger interests of the nation. Their differences are still being projected mainly when the question of their representation in the state assemblies are being discussed.

The Congress President Chandrashekhar and the observers appointed to finalise the lists in various states had to go underground to select candidates for a couple of days to avoid pressure from people trying to influence. There has no doubt been heart burnings when some of those who enrolled themselves for Janata tickets were not accommodated.

While such discomfitures are unavoidable, it is a pity to see that many Janata Party candidates who failed to get the party ticket are contesting as independents.

The Congress Party is not going to be the beneficiary in the multi-cornered contests in the states. There is likely to be more independents returned to the Assemblies who would later affiliate to one party or the other.

In the North Indian states the Janata Party seems to be confident about absolute majorities. Its failure to achieve any electoral understanding with the CP(M) in West Bengal and the influence of the Anna D.M.K. led by the film star K.G. Ramachandran in Tamil Nadu will not find easy going in those states. In Orissa the former Chief Minister Mrs. Nandini Satpathy who is the official Janata candidate is being opposed by a Sarvodaya Leader Mrs. Malati Chowdhery supported by the rebel youth wing of the Janata party. This would generally affect the Janata Party's position in the state.

Indo-Tanzanian agreement

Bombay, May 30 (Samachar): An agreement for the supply of machinery and technical service to Tanzania on turnkey basis was finalised between Tanzania's National Textile Corporation and the Indian Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association.

The agreement awaits formal approval of the Bank of Tanzania.

The Engineering Export Promotion Council in a press release May 20 said an agreement was also finalised with the Corporation for setting up a cotton spinning mill complex on turnkey basis. The plant would have a capacity of 36,960 spindles and was likely to be commissioned within two years.

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Foreign firms employ 96% Indians

New Delhi, May 23 (Samachar) The number of Indians employed in foreign-owned or controlled companies in India steadily went up during the decade 1965-75 to reach 96.7 per cent in January, 1975.

The precentage of Indians in these companies was 63.9 in 1965 and 93.3 in 1974, according to the 1975 annual survey of Indianisation conducted by the office of the economic adviser to the Industry Ministry.

The survey reveals substantial improvement in the Indianisation of personnel drawing monthly emoluments of Rs. 2001 ($222) and above in these companies during 1975.

The aggregate o regular employment of both Indians and non-Indians in the companies on monthly emoluments exceeding Rs. 2,000 ($222) more than doubled during the dec de. In the same period the number of Indians went up more than three times from 4,585 to 14,926. As against this the number of non-Indians employed in these companies declined from 2,590 to 510.

Indo-Yugoslav cooperation

New Delhi, May 30 (Samachar): Further possibilities of Indo-Yugoslav cooperation and collaboration, specially in the field of steel, ship-building, electronics and agro industries, were discussed recently by visiting Yugoslav Federal Republic Council Vice-President Anton Vratusa with Industry Minister Brijlal Verma.

Indo-Yugoslav ventures in respect of coke oven complex, wire ropes and automotive and tractor components were also discussed.

Both sides considered there were prospects of taking up several projects which would further strengthen close, friendly and economic relations between the two countries.

Equal time on radio and TV

For the first time in the 30 year history of the country, the government would allow all opposition parties to use All India Radio and T.V. for poll campaigning. All the parties including the ruling Janata Party would share equal time over these media.

L.K. Advani, Information Minister, said the step towards the popular participation of the activities of the Government controlled mass media was in keeping with the Party's electoral promises.

Declare foreign currency assets: Govt.

Under a scheme operated by the Reserve Bank since June 8, 1972, the Indians resident abroad desiring to return to India for exploring possibilities of securing suitable employment or setting up small scale industrial units are granted, on the merits of each case, exemption, upto a period of three years from the date of their return to India, from the statutory exchange control requirements of surrendering their foreign currency balances within 30 days of their arrival in the country. Such persons are permitted on application to retain the foreign currency balances and make use of them for approved purposes. Alternatively, they could surrender the foreign currency balances to an authorised dealer in foreign exchange with a right of retransferring the amount of foreign currency so surrendered in the event of their deciding to go back to a foreign country within three years. Persons wishing to avail these facilities are required to declare all their foreign currency assets to the Central Office of the Exchange Control Department of the Reserve Bank at Bombay in the prescribed form within 30 days of their arrival in India and seek the permission of the Reserve Bank to retain them or surrender them with a right of retransfer.

It is observed that many Indians who return to India from abroad and wish to avail of these facilities do not declare their foreign currency balances to the Reserve Bank within the prescribed period of 30 days from their return to India. Apart from the fact that the retention of foreign currency balances beyond the period of 30 days without Reserve Bank's prior approval constitutes an infringement of the provisions of Government of India Notification No. F.1(67)EC/57, dated September 25, 1958 and is hence an offence punishable under the Act, late declaration of such foreign currency balances may delay the grant of exemption by the Reserve Bank.

Persons returning to India and holding foreign currency balances and/or other assets who wish to avail of the facilities under the scheme are, therefore, advised in their own interest, to declare such assets to the Reserve Bank within 30 days of their return to India, as required.

India News.

Super thermal power projects planned

New Delhi, June 1 (Samachar): The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), which will undertake construction of the country's first super thermal power station this year, will be made a self-sufficient organisation.

The NTPC chairman, Dr. D.V. Kapur said the corporation planned to set up super thermal power projects in different regions, the first one being at Singrauli in Uttar Pradesh.

Each of these projects would be based on the latest technology and equipped with the most modern machines, he said.

It also proposed to build an in-house technical and engineering consultancy group possessing the know-how, technology and competence on all aspects of thermal power, Mr. Kapur said.

The Corporation was pledged to a participative, result-oriented style of management which would ensure job satisfaction and excellent prospects for growth and career advancement, Mr. Kapur said.

Indicating certain major long-term objectives of the Corporation, Mr. Kapur said it included planning, designing, construction and commissioning of large thermal power stations and related facilities in the least possible time and cost with high standard of quality.

World bank aid

Madras, May 29 (Samachar) A draft agreement on World Bank aid to finance the Rs. 35 crore (40 million) Periyar Vaigai modernization project was finalized during the talks between a three-member Tamil Nadu government delegation and the bank officials at Washington last week.

Mizoram ministry resigns

Aizawl, May 20 (Samachar): The Congress Ministry in Mizoram, headed by Mr. Chhunga, resigned May 9. In the letter of resignation, Mr. Chhunga said his Ministry was resigning following the expiry of the five-year term of the Assembly, May 9.

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Ra takes

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi. The missing Regional Engineering student, P. Rajan, "Died unlawful police custody Kakkayam police camp on 2, 1976, as a result of con police torture with ice wooden rollers."

This admission came affidavit filed by the respo before the Keral High consisting of Justice P. S anian Poti and Justice V. when the habeas corpus file by the father of the bo T.V. Eschara Warrier, ca for hearing.

The respondent includ former Chief Minister of K. Karunakaran an Jairam Padikkal, G.I.G. (C

Their earlier evidence bef court was that Rajan wa arrested and he was not in custody. Having found su evidence that the boy wa into police custody, the ordered the responde produce Rajan before the on April 21.

Mr. Karunakaran and fou respondents filed a memor before the court on Ap stating that they were n position to produce Rajan the court as he was not i custody.

They also filed an applica leave to appeal before t reme Court against the ment of the Kerala High C

EEC quota

Madras, May 28 (San With Rs. 75 crore ($83 worth of handloom garm the pipeline exporters are hardships following rece lateral imposition of quota by the European Ec Community members a United States.

According to a Handloom Promotion Council spok garments exports consi about one per cent of exports and thus it could r threat to the economy

Centra Kerala c

New Delhi, May 29 (S The Central Goveram understood to have asked its official agencies to inqu the charges of police a and the reported existe "Concentration Camp Kerala during the Eme The agency has been instr submit its report as e possible.

The Centre's decision representations made by

India exports

Bombay, May 31 (Sam India has emerged as an of high quality solvent e base oils with the first ment of 3,500 tonnes des to Sri Lanka by Indian Fla "Nandkala".

A spokesman of the stat Indian Oil Corporatio recently this export is with lube complex of Refinery having commen duction of lube base stoc January. This refinery Bengal is designed to about 200,000 tonnes of l stocks annually.

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orum ministry resigns

May 20 (Samachar) ongress Ministry in headed by Mr. resigned May 9 in the of resignation. Mr. said his Ministry was following the expiry of -year term of the May 9.

Rajan case takes new turn

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi. The missing Calicut Regional Engineering College student, P. Rajan, "Died while in unlawful police custody at the Kakkayam police camp on March 1, 1976, as a result of continuous police torture with iron and wooden rollers."

This admission came in an affidavit filed by the respondents before the Kerala High Court consisting of Justice P. Subramanian Poti and Justice V. Khalid when the habeas corpus petition file by the father of the boy, Prof. T.V. Eachara Warrier, came up for hearing.

The respondent included the former Chief Minister of Kerala, K. Karunakaran and Jairam Padikkal, G.I.G. (Crimes).

Their earlier evidence before the court was that Rajan was never arrested and he was not in police custody. Having found sufficient evidence that the boy was taken into police custody, the court ordered the respondents to produce Rajan before the Court on April 21.

Mr. Karunakaran and four other respondents filed a memorandum before the court on April 19 stating that they were not in a position to produce Rajan before the court as he was not in their custody.

They also filed an application for leave to appeal before theSupreme Court against the judgement of the Kerala High Court in the case.

The high court refused leave to appeal and observed that there was "no question of law, much less any substantial law" involved in the case for decision by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Karunakaran later resigned as Chief Minister on "moral grounds."

In their affidavit before the court now they submitted that this information (about the death of the boy in custody) became available to them only on May 17 when the investigating officers submitted a report to the judicial magistrate of Perambra in Calicut district.

Meanwhile, Jayaram Padikkal and Pulicodan Narayanan, Sub-Inspector, were arrested and charged under different sections of the Indian Penal Code, including 302 (murder).

They were remanded to custody till June 4 and the Magistrate rejected bale applications moved on their behalf.

More than 5000 people gathered around the Munsif Court in Perambra where the two police officers were brought. The people jeered and threw stones injuring some policemen.

Pulicodan and Padikkal were known for their inhuman treatment of those taken into custody and the people of Kerala dreaded their very names.

EEC quota hits garments export

Madras, May 28 (Samachar): With Rs. 75 crore ($83 million) worth of handloom garments in the pipeline exporters are facing hardships following recent unilateral imposition of quota system by the European Economic Community members and the United States.

According to a Handloom Export Promotion Council spokesman, garments exports constitute about one per cent of world's expores and thus it could not be a threat to the economy of any country.

The export rose from Rs. 11.43 crore ($12 million) in 1966-67 to Rs. 195.65 crore ($217 million) in 1975-77.

Exports of Indian handloom fabrics and other items are going up in new areas like West Africa and West Asia. As against exports worth Rs. 6.5 crore ($7 million) to West Africa two years ago, it had now touched Rs. 17 crore ($19 million) despite the Nigerian ban on import of Indian handloom goods for the past one year.

Central inquiry into Kerala concentration camps

New Delhi, May 29 (Samachar) The Central Government is understood to have asked one of its official agencies to inquire into the charges of police atrocities and the reported existence of "Concentration Camps" in Kerala during the Emergency. The agency has been instructed to submit its report as early as possible.

The Centre's decision follows representations made by Opposition parties in Kerala to Prime Minister Morarji Desai and Home Minister Charan Singh of large-scale police atrocities in the State during the Emergency. The Opposition parties in their memorandum to the Centre had also pointed out certain cases of missing persons, who were reported to have been taken into custody by the police during this period.

India exports oil

Bombay, May 31 (Samachar): India has emerged as an exporter of high quality solvent extracted base oils with the first consignment of 3,500 tonnes despatched to Sri Lanka by Indian Flag Vessel "Nandkala".

A spokesman of the state owned Indian Oil Corporation said recently this export is possible with lube complex of Haldia Refinery having commenced production of lube base stocks since January. This Refinery in West Bengal is designed to produce about 200,000 tonnes of lube base stocks annually.

$144 million contract

New Delhi, May 30 (Samachar): India's public secter enterprise, National Buildings Construction Corporation, has now on hand a total foreign workload of over $144 million.

It has secured 100 million dollars construction contract in Libya to build 1000 housing units at Bani Walid and 300 housing units and a hospital complex at Ghat.

The Corporation is expecting to secure another contract for constructing public buildings in Libya amounting to $22.2 million in which case total value of the job will go up to 1122.2 million.

$80 million trade surplus

New Delhi, May 30 (Samachar) With the exports missing the Rs 5000 crore ($5,555 million) mark by just Rs. 20 crores ($22 million), India had a trade surplus of Rs 72 crores (80 million) in 1976-77.

Actual exports during the year totalled Rs. 4,980 crores (5,533 million) representing a three-fold increase over the figure of Rs 1,608 crores (1,786 million) seven years ago and imports were kept down at Rs 4,908 crores (5,453 million).

Last year the country had a yawning trade gap of Rs 1,200 crores (1,333 million).

The trade surplus achieved is significant in that the exports had risen substantially despite the recessionary trends in the world economy and instability in international exchange rates.

The year witnessed major structural changes in exports. Ten years ago, seven products accounted for almost 63 per cent of the earnings from foreign trade. They were jute goods, tea, cotton textiles, leather and leather manufactures, iron ore, oil cakes and cashew kernels. The share of these dropped to 38 percent in 1975-76.

Three countries, the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain accounted for 47 per cent of the exports a decade ago. Their shares also dropped to 34 per cent last year indicating both diversification of exports.

A.K. Antony, Kerala, Chief Minister.

Steps to bridge rich and poor gap

New Delhi, May 27 (Samachar): External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee expressed India's hope the European Economic Community would give "an example of vision and courage" to meet the legitimate aspirations of developing countries at the concluding session of international economic cooperation conference beginning in Paris May 30.

Mr. Vajpayee, who will be leading Indian delegation to the session, said the progress in the conference so far had unfortunately been limited. He said certain "reluctance" had been noticed among some developed countries in the acceptance of specific and meaningful commitments.

Fruit export ban

Bombay, May 22 (Samachar): The Union Government will take quick steps to ban exports of fruits and vegetables, commerce Minister Mohan Dharia said.

JP kidney inquiry commission changed

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The Government has re-constituted the one-man inquiry commission to go into the allegation that the kidneys of Jayaprakash Narayan were damaged while in detention.

The Commission will now be headed by Dr. Nagappa Alva, former M.P., who is at present practicing in Bangalore.

Dr. Philipose Koshy who was first appointed to head the Commission resigned on "grounds of public confidence."

Simultaneous with the appointment of Dr. Koshy, his son took up an ad hoc appointment in the Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh, where Jayaprakash Narayan was treated during detention. Although the Institute authorities clarified that Dr. Koshy's son was offered the job purely on merit long before the Koshy Commission was appointed by the Government, it raised a controversy that the appointment was deliberate to influence the inquiry of the Commission. Dr. Koshy resigned submitting to public opinion.

The Alva Commission would inquire into the medical treatment given to Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan by the doctors attached to the jails, government hospitals and institutions where he was detained. The Commission would also inquire into the circumstances leading to his "renal dysfunction" which set in during his detention and determine to the extent possible, when the dysfunction was first detected and what measures were taken to remedy it.

The Commission has been asked to submit its report by September.

Mrs.Gandhi back in CWC

New Delhi, (Samachar): Congress President Kasu Brahmananda Reddy announced the nomination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi to the party's working Committee, indicating her return to active politics.

The former Indian Prime Minister who lost her parliamentary seat in the recent general elections, declared soon after, "I am not in politics just now".

Mrs Gandhi was one of the seven members named by Mr. Reddy. The other six are: Y.B. Chavan, Kamlapathi Tripathi, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Virendra Verma, Khurshid Alam Khan and V.B. Raju.

Devkant Borooah, who headed the party during emergency till he was replaced by Swaran Singh, does not figure in Mr. Reddy's list. Swaran Singh, becomes a member of the committee by virtue of his having been the present Congress President's immediate predecessor in office.

Meanwhile, two prominent Congress leaders, Siddhartha Shankar Ray, former West Bengal Chief Minister, and Dr. Karan Singh, former Health Minister, have refused to join the working committee. Dr. Singh has told Mr. Reddy he would accept nomination on the committee unless he is told of the steps the party would take to recapture some of its old idealism.

The committee usually has elected members and ten nominated members. Mr. Reddy said he would nominate two more members shortly.

White paper on misuse of media

A One-Member Enquiry Committee has been set up in the ministry of Information and Broadcasting under the chairmanship of K.K. Das, a former Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, to enquire into and collect facts for the preparation of a White Paper by the Government on the misuse of mass media during the Emergency relating to:

a) Misuse of censorship provisions
b) Harassment of journalists
c) Allegations in regard to certification of films
d) Manipulation of mass media including news agencies and
e) Other matters incidental thereto.

Members of the public and institutions have been requested to send specific complaints by June 5. The White Paper will be placed befopre Parliament in its next session.

$10 million IDA loan for MP

New Delhi, May 27 (Samachar): Agricultural extension and research in Madhya Pradesh will be strengthened with the assistance of a credit of $10 million (approximately Rs. nine crore) from the International Development Association (IDA) an affiliate of the World Bank.

The $20.9 million (about Rs. 18.8 crore) project is directed towards achieving. In the short term sustained growth in agricultural output, particularly food grains in 15 of the 45 districts of Madhya Pradesh covering about seven million hectares of cropped land. The project will emphasize the consolidation and strengthening of the State's agricultural extension services and help reorient adaptive agricultural research to provide farmers, on a regular systematic basis, with advance on farming practices having an immediate impact on yields. The project will be executed over a five-year period.

POSTAL DELAY

We have been receiving numerous complaints regarding the late delivery of the paper.

In this context we would like to point out that the paper is mailed on the day of publication showe on the paper and the delay is entirely due to poor postal service.

We have taken up the matter repeatedly with the post office here without any success.

The Canadian India Times.

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TRADE OR AID

It is most gratifying to note from statistics available that Indian exports to North America and Europe are going up. Recently, as reported elsewhere, there has been a very successful exhibition (and sale) of Indian machinery and tools in Toronto.

So far so good. However, so far only a infinitesimally small portion of the market available for Indian products has been explored and exploited. If more aggressive and imaginative salesmanship is used substantially larger orders for Indian products can be obtained abroad. Cost of production being what it is in North America, partly due to the high cost of labour, India can sell a lot more in these markets. It will be useful to learn from the sales techniques used by the Japanese and the Chinese in Formosa and Hong Kong. India's perpetual unemployment problem can be easily solved by such a move. Of course that would mean a faster rate of economic development as well.

Also that is the way in which India's dependence on foreign aid can be further reduced. As well the external debts can be easily paid off.

Every dollar paid for export sales promotion will bring several dollars in foreign exchange, several thousand new jobs and a new dignity for the nation.

E.A. Naik, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce of Pakistan [left] and Dr. P.C. Alexander, Foreign Trade Secretary, signing in New Delhi the agreed minutes on trade talks between India and Pakistan.

Letters

Gift tax on remittances?

I am writing about my experiences with the taxation department in India recently.

The Indian Government has issued a notification under which a certain category of people leaving India for the first time or after a visit have to obtain a clearance permit from the Income Tax Department in respect of Income tax, Gift tax, Wealth tax and Estate tax.

Through the propaganda by the Indian Government in the recent years aimed at increasing the flow of foreign exchange into India, we all have been made to believe that none of the above taxes are leviable on a remittance of foreign exchange by an Indian residing abroad given as a gift to his relatives residing in India. Similarly it has been made clear by the promotional literature of many Indian banks received recently by many people in Canada about Non-Resident (External) Accounts and by a book "Exchange Control Regulations as applicable to Indians Abroad" published by (External) Account with a bank in India means just the same for an account holder as his ordinary account with a bank in the country of his residence, and so the money lying in the Non-Resident (External) Account is treated as foreign money. That means that anybody could get the understanding that gifts made out to relatives in India out of deposits in such an account should be treated exactly the same as if it were remitted from abroad for tax purposes. This fact is verified that Indian residents are allowed priority allotment of scooters etc. on monies received from these accounts.

But it so happened that when I applied for the tax clearance certificate, I was told by the Taxation Authorities that an enormous amount of Gift Tax would have to be assessed on gifts of money made by me to my relatives out of my Non-Resident (External) Account. When I started the argument, the Income Tax Officer told me that he knew all this which he thought probably was correct, yet he said there came out nothing in writing from the Government to substantiate my claim of exemption from Gift Tax. All he said he had seen, and he showed me in a Tax Law book was that Indian Government had exempted foreign remittances from Gift Tax during a certain brief period in 1965-66, and that that period had not been extended. He added that I could show him anything in writing from the Government exempting my gifts from gift tax, and he would accept it, which he said he was sure I could never find.

Next came the shock! During the next three days, I contacted about a dozen top notch High Court and Supreme Court lawyers, all specialising in taxation. All of them indicated they knew what I meant, that they believed I was correct, yet to their own surprise, they could not find a single word supporting our claim. All they knew was from the Government propaganda just like me. All they could find was that 1965-66 thing. The banks did not have anything to help me either.

So I had to yield to the Tax Department. I made more attempts than an average person would. On my return to Canada, I wrote to the Indian High Commissioner in Ottawa and the Minister of Finance, Government Of India in New Delhi for clarification, but have not received any answer so far. I have satisfied myself that Indian books of Law are completely silent about Gift Tax on gifts made not only out of Non-Resident (External) accounts, but also remitted directly from overseas.

So I suggest to the people, who like me, make frequent gifts of foreign exchange to their relatives in India, to think many times before making their next gift. Probably what has been said very loudly by the Indian Government in the propaganda to attract more foreign exchange, was never enacted as a Law. Unless of course, the Indian High Commissioner clarifies the facts in all the Community newspapers of Indians in Canada, and makes a letter to this effect available to the person asking for it.

Mind you, I do not intend any harm to Indian economy, rather I have always tried to help India as much as I have been able to, in many different ways. But I feel ROBBED by what happened to me and I would not want any body to experience what I have. One day many people might receive assessments of Gift Tax in amounts which might be shocking. Either the matter should be clarified by the Indian Government, or the remitters should bear in mind that they may be called upon to pay gift tax and probably wealth and other taxes too.

Ram Garg
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Beat them or join them?

I'm writing regarding the article on racism by Jacqueline Boyle (April 21).

Not only do I not blame many of these kids but I also totally agree with them. The East Indian reputation is at an all-time low in Canada. Allow me to express my views.

If people cannot change their ways and try to assimilate into Canadian society, they might as well go right back where they come from. To be an East Indian does not mean that one has to stick out, like a sore thumb in crowds. Do away with saris, turbans, talking loudly in one's own language when whites are around and forming citadel-like groups of one's own kind without room for mixing, and I'll bet you, discrimination and prejudice can be brought down to insignificant proportions. If someone does make smart remarks a good tongue-lashing should be in order, not cowering in terror. This can be reserved for unprovoked, groundless attacks by smart-alees with the "I-am-white-and-thus-a-Canadian" attitude. Is it then a wonder that the negroes got to be "cool"? They went through the same problems and followed the same rules as outlined here. It's the East Indian's and Chinaman's turn to smarten up, the latter especially being noted for conversing in Chinese at the top of his lungs - believe me, I see this at university! The East Indian, of course, isn't any better.

Like the boy said in the article, "until they adjust to our customs, there's no way they're going to be accepted". Let's shape up before it's too late. Many of my friends and I follow the rules as mentioned here and we have seldom had any problems.

I'd like to add, "if you can't beat them, join them".

Harry S. Anchan,
Brooks, Alberta.

Proposal for seabed meet

New Delhi, May 22 (Samachar) India has put forward a three-point proposal for incorporation in the proposed international treaty on seabed resources exploitation.

These proposals are expected to be taken up at the Law of the sea Conference's sixth session beginning May 23 in New York.

The Indian proposal, which has received general acceptance from developing countries, will have it incorporated in the treaty that seabed resources are mankind's common heritage and can be exploited by the proposed seabed authority as it deems appropriate.

Unesco aid for science projects

New Delhi, May 28 (Samachar): The director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, A.M. M'Bow promised UNESCO assistance for a number of science projects in India.

The offer came during the visiting director general's discussions with Dr. A. Ramachandran, secretary to the Department of Science and Technology, and a number of other scientists from various institutions on the prospects of increasing Indo-UNESCO cooperation in the field of science.

V.M.Nair dead

Kozhikode, May 23 (Samachar) V.M. Nair, President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and Managing Editor of Kerala daily Mathrubhumi (motherland), died in a private nursing home after a brief illness, he was 81.

Mr. Nair, who suffered a cardiac ailment 13 years ago, was admitted to the nursing home April 30 following a heart attack. He had two more massive attacks while in the hospital and later developed kidney complications. For some time he seemed to be progressing, but May 8 he had a relapse and fell into a coma. Mr. Nair is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

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By Our correspond

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Mrs. Gandhi regains lost ground

By Our correspondent

New Delhi: If the choice of the new Congress President by the All India Congress Committee (AICC) and the elections to the Congress Working Committee and the Central Election Committee are any indication, Mrs. Indira Gandhi has no doubt regained her lost ground and has become a formidable figure in the Party.

The AICC elected Mrs. Gandhi's nominee and the former Union Home Minister, K. Brahmanda Reddi, as the Congress President with an impressive margin. In the four-cornered contest Mr. Reddi secured 317 of the 499 votes polled. During the last 27 years the choice of the Party Chief was being made through consensus. No election was held.

Out of the 10 member elected to the Congress Working Committee (CWC) 8 belonged to Mrs. Gandhi's group. Elections to the Central Election Committee was also on the same pattern.

Since the Congress split in 1969, Mrs. Gandhi has always dominated the AICC sessions but this time she declined to participate in the deliberation. Due to the persuations of senior congress leaders, she made an unscheduled appearance at the AICC made her first major speech after her defeat at the polls and left immediately. She did not blame anyone for the congress defeat, nor did she accept the responsibility. She asked the congressmen not to be disheartened, but to regain the affection and support of the people. She reminded them that "powerful forces are at work to wreck the Congress or weaken it irreparably."

"They are still there. They still fear that the Congress can pose a threat to them. Sometimes they are in the open and more often very subtle. I have seen them grow not only in India but also in other countries also," she went on in her characteristic style.

She almost broke down towards the end of her speech. "I have come to greet you and thank you all for all the support and cooperation you gave me all these years in good and bad times," she concluded.

Her unscheduled appearance and impassioned appeal seem to have left an indelible impact on the delegates. There was considerable support and sympathy for her among the delegates. Most congressmen could not think of the Congress party without Mrs. Gandhi, particularly in view of the ensuing Assembly elections in a dozen states. She has an unenviable national status and none else in the party was allowed to grow to match it.

On the whole the delegates were aware that Mrs. Gandhi was primarily responsible for the rise of the caucus headed by Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and its activities which discredited the party, particularly in North India. Yet, only one of the former ministers, T.A. Pai, chose to attack Sanjay Gandhi for his interference in the government's work, access to official files and the powers he wielded. He accused Mrs. Gandhi for encouraging the "extra-constitutional centre of authority and the caucus around it.

Mr. Pai found to his surprise that many did not suport him. Rather he found many critics accusing him that he should have come out with the attack while he was still a Cabinet Minister.

The AICC and the Committees that followed made it amply clear that Mrs. Gandhi is still the de facto leader of the Congress party. She has not indicated whether she would vigourously campaign for the Assembly elections. How far she would carry conviction with the people and help resurrect a paralysed party remain to be seen.

As an aftermath of the Congress party elections the former Parliamentary Affairs Minister, K. Rgutamaiah, resigned from the primary membership of the party.

In his letter of resignation to the Congress President he expressed astonishment that a person like Mr. Reddi should have been projected at this critical juncture when the party was facing once again elections in many parts of India. "People will not easily forget that Mr. Reddi was the Home Minister in charge of emergency and, therefore, responsible for all the excesses committed under it," he added.

J.Vengala Rao, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, also announced his resignation in the "interest of the stae." "Why should I ruin with my own hands what I have built up in three years," he added.

Dinesh Singh, a former union minister, and 8 other congressmen resigned from the party. In their joint letter of resignation they said that the AICC session made it clear that democratic functioning had not returned to the party. Those responsible for the abuse of authority and corruption continued in the party unrepentent and dominated it.

They quoted Mahatma Gandhi's statement in 1938 which said: "The Congress will die a natural and deserved death if and when it substitutes reason and moral influence by goondaism" and added that this had happened.

Detailing the causes of the Congress debacle at the polls and the way the AICC elections were conducted, they said that "All this cannot give confidence to the people. For them, as for us all, the Congress founded in 1885 and moulded into an effective and respected political party by Mahatmaji and Panditji no longer exists." The recent events have belied his hope that the party would be able to get to the root of the causes that had threatened its very existence and that there would be greater realism in the party leadership.

Another Union Minister H.M. Diwedi has resigned from Congress. B.R. Bhagah Former speaker of Lok Sabha also resigned.

It is not known whether those who resigned from Congress would form a new Party. But the split in the party in complete.

H.M. Trivedi, a former Minister of State in Mrs. Gandhi's government, and a member of the Rajya Sabha, has resigned from the Congress party.

Bali Ram Bhagat, former Speaket of Lok Sabha, and B.N. Shastri, former member of Parliament from Assam, have resigned from the party.

Dr. Kaan Singh, former Union Health Minister, criticised the AICC elections. In a statement he said: "If (the Congress) continued to follow the old politics of manupulation, groupism and caste domination, thus belying the expectations of lakhs of party workers and supporters throughout the country for an entirely new impetus and inspiration."

The present power structure in the party has learnt little from its defeat and seemed impervious to the tremendous political transformation that had taken place in the country over the last few weeks, he said.

He is not, however, thinking of resigning from the party, Mr. S.S. Ray, Chief Minister of West Bengal, also denied that he is thinking of resigning from the party.

Contributions of Indo-Canadians

Dr. Gurmukhan S. Paul

[Excerpts from a Speech delivered at Indians In Toronto Conference, May 14, 1977].

I feel that it is time that Indians in Canada start to talk about their contributions to this country for at least two reasons. First, for too long the larger society has stereotyped Indians in Canada as a group which does not actively participate in the economic and sociocultural life of Canada. Secondly, it has become extremely crucial for our community to emphasize our contributions to the society as a whole because of the recent attempts by some bigots to undermine our contributions to the larger society.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Unfortunately, because of Census Canada's decision in recent years not to inquire into ethnic background, it is extremely difficult to study a specific ethnic group's occupations, income etc. Furthermore, in most immigration statistics until now, Indians coming to Canada are combined with "others" category. As a consequence, the available information on the economic contributions of Indians in Canada is extremely limited. However, to derive some generalizations, I have used Asians or Third World immigrants as broad categories where separate categories are not available.

Let us first of all look at how do the Indians feel about living in Canada. It has been indicated by the Green Paper Study on Immigrants in Canada, seventy percent of Indians felt quite at home in Canada, four percent would like to return to their country and 26 percent were undecided. However, as compared to the Indian figures, the immigrants from Britain indicated that only 50 percent of them would like to stay in Canada while 16 percent would like to return to their country and 34 percent were undecided. These figures quite clearly indicate that Indian immigrants feel quite at home in Canada and would like to establish their roots here as soon as possible.

Beginning with 1963 up to about 1967, the Indian immigration to Canada was substantially managerial, professional and technical. However, starting with 1967 people in other occupational categories such as skilled workers started to arrive in equal proportions. This trend clearly indicates that a major part of the labour force from India was directly related to the manpower needs of Canada. In the late 50's and the 60's Canada's booming economy and rapidly expanding educational institutions needed scientists, engineers, doctors and teachers. Indian immigrants provided their expertise in these areas. Indian professionals were of course working in all parts of Canada including extreme northern isolated communities. In Alberta, for example, more than 90 percent of the Indian teachers were teaching in the towns and villages of Alberta.

During the late 1960's and the early 1970's, the Canadian manpower needs shifted to more basic industries and service occupations. Canadian immigrants could be seen working in just about every field of endeavour such as transportation, garment industry, carpentry, welding, etc. Indian workers and their families helped in the revival of fruit picking industries in British Columbia. More recently, a substantial number of Indians from African, England, Fiji and other countries have arrived with investments and business experience adding a relatively new dimension to the Indian community and the society at large. While it is almost impossible to establish an accurate figure of the Indian community because of their diverse nature of immigration, rough estimates indicate that there are at least 250,000 people of Indian origin living and contributing in the growth and development of Canda.

From the above discussion, it is quite evident that we are making contributions in every aspect of Canadian life. Historically, Indian immigrants worked on the farms, on the railroads, and in the sawmills of B.C. More recently, Indians can be found in just about every occupation and making their mark in Canadian society.

The Green Paper's Three Years Study indicates that even though the Indians in their first year were low on the income scale, their improvement over a period of three years has been quite substantial. In fact in terms of income they come just after US, British, Australiasia, French and German immigrants to Canada within a period of three years.

In terms of employment and unemployment statistics, unfortunately there are no separate statistics available for Indians. However, statistics comarison of Third World immigrants with other immigrants would shed some light on Indian immigration to Canada. In spite of the fact that only 14 percent of the Third World immigrants as compared to 30 percent of other immigrants, came to Canada with pre-arranged employment, after a period of three years only four percent of the Third World immigrants remain unemployed as compared to approximately five percent of other immigrants in 1972. Furthermore, Table V shows that Third World immigrants faced a somewhat higher level of employment during their first six months of arrival in Canada. However, after a period of three years there was almost no discernable difference between Third World immigrants and other immigrants coming to Canada. This certainly goes to the credit of the Third World community in Cnada who, in spite of the pressures from certain quarters in the larger society, has managed to do so well.

SOCIOCULTURAL IMPACT

It is difficult, as I have indicated earlier, to systematically measure the economic contributions of Indians in Canada. However, to asses the sociocultural impact on the larger society is even further compounded by the fact that social scientists have only recently started to analyse the size and demographic characteristics of the Indian community in Canada and have not so far moved into other areas of inquiry. As a consequence, we would have to be far more speculative in discussing their socio- cultural contributions.

One of the ways of looking at the socio- cultural contributions of the Indian community would be to look at individual Indians and at various socio- cultural institutions in which Indians have had some impact. Perhaps because of my own bias, I feel the Indian community has made very substantial contributions in education both at the secondary as well as post- secondary educational levels. It is quite evident that one of the groups coming to Canada in the later part of the 1950's and the 1960's was the educationists. At the school level these people taught mostly in the remote areas of Canada in just about every province. It is, for example, not difficult to find Indian teachers in Northern Ontario, isolated areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta as well as the Northwest Territories and the interior of B.C. Indian educationists also, of course, joined many educational faculties in physical sciences, and engineering as well as in social sciences and the humanities. These people not only provided Canada with highly skilled manpower, but also brought the students a wealth of new culture.

From my own experience in teaching in high schools west of Calgary in 1963 and 1964 I specifically recall the curiousity that students showed in my social studies classes when I talked about India, Thailand and some of the other countries that I had travelled to and worked in. It certainly was an exciting and novel experience for many of many students and myself. I can never forget one incident when near Christmas one of the Grade 2 teachers asked her students to draw a picture of Santa Claus. One of the kids had an innovative idea. He drew a Santa Claus with a brown face. The teacher was somewhat puzzled with the picture of a brown Santa Claus and asked the student why he had coloured Santa Claus brown. The teacher was, of course, amazed to hear the student say that this Santa Claus was from Mr. Paul's country.

It is not hard to understand that Indian teachers not only brought their occupational skills to the communities they were teaching, but also exposed them to a new cultural milieu. Impact of Indian educationists is certainly not fully recognized. Just imagine that an average teacher teaching a Junior High School or Senior High School class, teaching five or six classes a day would be teaching close to 200 to 300 pupils every year. Similarly a University professor may be teaching hundreds of students during one single academic year. The teaching profession is certainly one area where the impact on society is quite substantial. Not only have educationists been teaching students of various ages, many Indian scholars have been heading large departments such as physics, engineering, political science, and anthropology. I was impressed to see that at almost five or six universities in Canada, Indian scholars were chairing the Departments of Political Science. I am quite sure that this is the case in many other fields. Indian engineers have designed and helped build several landmarks across Canada. One of the major buildings at Calgary campus was designed by a Sikh gentleman and it will not be difficult to list many other similar projects in various areas of engineering.

In terms of Indian philosophy and literature, Indian scholars have written books on most subjects. Many of these books and articles are published in Canada and extensively used in Canadian educational institutions. Indian musicians are producing records in Canada that are

continued on Page 6

The politics of immigration

Let a white man make the smallest move toward preserving his own racial strain by controlling immigration and all hell breaks loose.

By Kenneth MacDonald

There is no surer test of a topic's importance than the extent to which strident minorities will rise up to sabotage its rational debate. The topics themselves are swiftly accorded the status of bogey words. Once uttered, they bring down upon the speaker or writer the fury of a hundred tongues, a thousand pens.

No longer is it possible to speak of race without being dubbed racist, of skin pigmentation without being called a bigot, while any suggestion that immigration might be made selective will promptly identify its author as a redneck if not a fascist.

Yet nowhere is the false doctrine of equality more clearly exposed than in these matters of color and race. What more palpable evidence can there be of difference between one person and another than a difference of color? It is there, a badge, a mark, a sign for all to see. Accustomed in our own mirror to the familiar pinko-grey, the appearance in street or office of a darker hue is unsettling. However we try to hide it, and the exaggerated politeness which results is one of the more refined types of insult - we are conscious at once of the difference.

It is the difference which unsettles us. We are not comfortable in its presence. No matter on what terms of intimacy we may be, that fact of difference will not disappear.

No one has a monopoly of discomfort in the presence of strangers. And that, surely, is the nub of it. We are not at home with people of a different color, nor they with us, and to pretend otherwise is a dangerous conceit. It is not animosity, but rather reserve, not criticism so much as a lack of desire for acquaintance.

At best, then, the introduction to a pinko-grey population of darker-hued people in any significant numbers is a potential cause of friction. Pursued gradually over a long period, and provided the newcomers were sufficiently dispersed, the effect might not be serious. But that has not happened. The British Isles, for example, have been invaded in the short space of 20 years by immigrants from Asia, Africa and the West Indies to the tune of 5 per cent of the population. Far from being dispersed, they have congregated in certain districts. Race riots have taken place. Limits to the legendary British tolerance are finer than had been suspected.

Parts of Canada have been subject to a comparable influx, and within a shorter period. Parts of New York City have become a Puerto Rican preserve.

The slow, and painful, assimilation of Negroes in the U.S. may be a test of the efficacy of gradualness, but it would appear to stem more from necessity. The Negroes were there and something had to be done. But if today's pinko-grey Americans had the choice would they not rather it had been ordered otherwise in the first place?

It is ironic, though inevitable, that the very growth of the state which threatens Western survival, should be the magnet which draws strangers to partake of its bounty. The tax-induced inflation which impoverishes the natives of Western countries leaves no mark upon the newcomers. To them the least of welfare benefits, the lowest wage are princely compared to what they had in the countries they left. The state which, by redistributing incomes, has encouraged sloth among its citizens, also encourages strangers to tackle the jobs its citizens spurn, while those same citizens spread even thinner the levies extracted from a dwindling number of producers.

To the charge that placing limits upon immigration, by classifying those who are eligible, discriminates against people on grounds of race or color or both, the answer is that of course it does. That is the purpose of the limits, as, until recently, it was in most Western countries. As it still is in Australia, as it undoubtedly is in China.

The one world enthusiasts in the United Nations - the superbureaucrats - have no choice but to oppose such discrimination. They are, after all, in the dubious business of promoting equality. Their jobs depend upon it. If the United Nations collapsed, they would all have to go home.

Amidst the barrage of accusations from offended moralists few remark the casuistry which is their most prominent characteristic. The opprobrium heaped so generously upon the West at any sign of excluding people of different origins escapes altogether the countries from which those people originate. Does anyone suppose that, except as bearers of gifts, pinko-greys are welcome in the countries which the superbureaucrats represent? There is abundant evidence to show the enthusiasm with which those who were settlers have been turned out, with which those who still remain are harassed.

Only last year, connoisseurs of paradox were treated to the contrast between the blandishments of Dr. Henry Kissinger, which were universally acclaimed, and the urgings of Enoch Powell, which were universally condemned.

Yet Powell, who advocated subsidizing the repatriation of strangers recently admitted to Britain, was doing no more - was in fact doing a good deal less and with sounder logic - than was Dr. Kissinger in bribing pinko-grey Rhodesians of the third and fourth generation to leave their homeland.

The majority in the United Nations, which happens not to be pinko-grey, addresses the same strictures to pinko-grey minorities who have had the temerity to succeed in black Africa as it does to pinko-grey majorities in Britain and elsewhere who object to darker colors in their midst.

That this ambivalence should be pursued by dark-skinned politicians desperate for scapegoats is understandable.

What is not understandable, what is in fact reprehensible to a degree, is the acquiescence, by American and other Western political leaders - including Canadian leaders - in these sophistries.

The irony is that the Western politicians who acquiesce are speaking not for a majority of their own people but for that half-world of intellectual theorists in which they move. That is why political parties in the West are careful to avoid the issue when courting voters at election times. It is forbidden. If it were not, and if a pinko-grey majority demanded restrictions which the politicians were forced to impose, how could they hold up their (pinko-grey) heads in the UN committees and conferences and secretariats which supply such pleasant diversions at the taxpayers' expense?

A further irony is that in practising discrimination at home the less developed countries are not especially hypocritical. On the contrary they are observing the very realism which the West must adopt, and for the same reasons. They recognize differences when they see them, they have sense enough to know that in the long run they have to stand or fall by themselves, and they had best get on with it. They have enough on their hands wrestling with religious taboos, with tribal disputes, and with the legacy of arbitrary colonial boundaries, without asking for trouble.

Not all of the West asks for trouble. There is no influx of Asians, Africans or West Indians to the European countries under Soviet domination, nor to Germany or Spain, to Denmark or Norway or pious Sweden. Evidently language is a barrier, too. That singular phenomenon, the British Commonwealth, sees its culmination in the common tongue with excuses, without disguising, the shade of countenance from which it emerges. The French are similarly afflicted, the Belgians and Dutch somewhat less so. Like a forgotten and unsavory relative, the colonial past intrudes into the present.

In these closing years of the century it is time to call a halt to that intrusion. Whatever debt was owed has long been paid. The superbureaucrats who persist in presenting old bills are at their familiar game of blackmail. Let them rail and denounce. Let them threaten suit. But ignore them. "Publish," as the Duke of Wellington is said to have remarked under a similar threat, "and be damned."

One thing is certain. The West is under no compulsion to admit unwanted strangers. The wounds it suffers are self-inflicted. Not even the one world fanatics suggest that the population of Zaire be transferred to Belgium, that Pakistan be denuded in favor of Paddington, or that India's teeming millions be found a lasting home in Indiana.

Indians, Malaysians, Sri Lankans - all are native to their regions. They are as accustomed, and attuned, to their surroundings as Europeans and North Americans are to theirs. The vagaries of climate, the mark it leaves upon the land, the heat of equatorial sun and the cold of northern winter, have conspired to mold the inhabitants. They are distinct, as the regions in which they have learned to accommodate themselves are distinct. With the distinctiveness come characteristics which derive partly from climate, partly from instinct, but mostly from heritage.

Now we find a curious thing. The Malay who takes a proper pride in his lineage, who traces his religion if not his ancestry to Arab navigators beating their way across the Bay of Bengal, may be at pains to preserve the racial strain without attracting remark. The Chinese or Japanese may do the same. So, within the added convolutions of caste, may the Indian. So also, and with a determination not always falling short of violence, may the African tribesman.

But let a white man, a pinko-grey make the smallest move in the direction of preserving his own racial strain by taking the elementary precaution of controlling immigration to the country he inhabits, and all hell breaks loose.

Accustomed, as by now we should be, to the wholesale distortion which marks these attacks, we have yet to muster the courage to withstand, even better to ignore them.

Once again we are confronted with the need to display the qualities of independence which have brought us success, which must be fought for if our success is to continue, and which in consequence are the prime target of our enemies.

The tactics are ingenious. To weaken resolve it is necessary first to sow doubt. To sap moral fibre it is necessary to question the morality which inspires it. To reduce the power of instinct its very validity must be subjected to ridicule.

Against confidence and resolution those tactics will fail. That they have won a number of skirmishes is neither here nor there. Once the West realizes the speciousness of the charges laid against it, once it recovers its ability not merely to ignore the charges but to laugh at their absurdity, it will have passed the turning point. By recovering its faith in itself it will have recovered also that essential ingredient of victory - the initiative.

There is little doubt that the West's ability to regain that initiative is threatened by a sickness which, unless we take urgent steps to cure it, will be terminal.

The threat lies in the spread of the state and it is manifested in three ways: Directly, through the state's intrinsic impediments; indirectly, through the extension of universal provisions which attract immigrants eager to benefit from them; and sequentially as the combination of those developments renders the West less attractive to immigrants seeking opportunity for their talents.

The process is self-defeating. Just as prosperous regions within a country will draw migrants from others less prosperous, not with the intention of contributing to renewed prosperity but of benefiting from the prosperity that exists, so will the state cater to those propensities by playing Robin Hood. A second stage is reached when word of the state's benevolence, passed abroad, draws foreigners to enjoy it; a third when the state's own agencies advertise the extent of the benefits as incentive to would-be immigrants. The fourth and terminal stage may be detected when the flow of enterprising immigrants has slowed to a trickle, when the flow of benefit-seeking immigrants has swollen in proportion, and when as a consequence the state is obliged to impose restrictions on immigration.

Unless the state's growth is checked, that stage will soon develop offshoots in the Soviet image by control of movement and requirements that people serve terms in remote areas designated by central planners as preliminaries to complete state control of the economy.

The connecting link between that conclusion and unrestricted immigration is not readily apparent, nor is it meant to be. But it is there nevertheless. The enemies of liberal democracy are as devious as they are legion. They have many allies in our midst.

Reprinted from Executive/March 1977.

Contributions of Indo-Canadians

Cont'd from Page 5

quite popular in many households. One can list many other areas where individual Indians have contributed to Canadian society.

William Shimmin of the Ontario Police Federation, indicated that the Asian community has one of the lowest crime rates in Ontario. It is rather encouraging and instructive that in spite of the pressures of being immigrants and facing tremendous problems of readjustment to a new country, Indian sociocultural heritage and institutional structures have been effective in countering conflicts of assimilatin and integration to a new society. Sociocultural structures that the Indian community brought with them, i.e. joint family systems, close friendship network, religio- cultural traditions, literature and music, all have provided strength in being part of a society.

Considering the institution of the family, Indians have brought a relatively different system of family organization to Canada. There are certainly some negative reactions to the joint family structure of the Indian community in Canada. However, there is more and more discussion of the impact and the positive contributions of a joint and integrated family in an industrial society. As I mentioned earlier that the incidence of criminal behaviour on the part of the East Indian community is proportionately considerably lower than that of the society as a whole, I have no doubt in my mind that part of the reason for this situation is the support and encouragement that a joint family system provides to young children. Not only having grandparents, uncles and other close relatives living close by, help in providing continuity and more gradual integration, it also helps create an atmosphere of more stable socialization and systematic personality development. The earlier sociological arguments that only a nuclear family can provide a suitable family for the industrial society has been repeatedly proven to be incorrect. Even though there is no substantial reason to say that the joint family is more or less suitable to the industrial society, there is certainly no doubt that the joint family can cope with the family crises as well if not better than a nuclear family.

I am sure there are many more areas in which the Indian community has contributed, but for the sake of brevity I would like to end by saying that the Canadians of Indian origin are here to stay and are making contributions in every walk of Canadian life and in the process they will continue to fight for equal rights. We are certainly thankful for the tremendous support we have received from a large number of Canadians and in spite of some racial difficulties, that our community has had we will not be stopped from fully participating and sharing in Canadian life.

India in

By Eva Stissny

(Mrs. Stissny is Head Multilingual Collection, Toronto Public Libraries)

(Canadian Scene)-- The Multilingual Collection of the Toronto Public Library is celebrating its twentieth anniversary. MLC, an expansion of the previous Foreign Literature Collection, has materials in more than twenty languages. The collection includes books, magazines and records in Chinese, French, German, Greek, Hindi, Hungarian, Italian, Punjabi, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish, Ukrainian, Urdu and many others. The total book stock for 1976 reached an unprecedented high of 72,000 volumes. French-Canadian books are not included in these figures since they are part of the Library's standard Canadian Collection at all branches. However the Multilingual Collection does have more than 6,000 French books published in France.

The most dramatic increase has been in the demand for books in Chinese and the East Indian languages (Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu). The Riverdale branch is the current centre for Chinese with a 1976 circulation of more than 62,000 volumes, as Danforth is for the East Indian languages. Recently, the Library began to build up an East Indian collection and plans are underway for future acquisitions in Gujarati and Bengali. Other language collections are being increased in accordance with public demands.

The Multilingual Collection concentrates on books relevant to the various ethnic neighbourhoods, where branch staff members are often fluent in the languages concerned. The Dufferin and St. Clair branch has the largest Italian collection. Greek books are in great demand at Danforth, and Sanderson is the centre for Portuguese. The Multilingual Collection also co-operates with the city's ethnic groups in arranging book displays and cultural programs. All language books are available at any Toronto Public Library branch by means of an efficient interloan system.

In 1976 the multilingual circulation reached 316,119 volumes, an increase of 64 per cent over the previous year. Acquisitions amounted to more than 26,000 volumes and, in addition, 3,244 books were received from the Metro Languages Centre and 2,743 from the Metro Language Coordinator, as well as a deposit collection of 1,200 volumes from the National Library in Ottawa, making a grand total of more than 37,000 new books. The Multilingual budget for 1976 was increased to $122,000 -- six times the amount allocated for the previous year -- representing 12 per cent of the Toronto Public Library's total material budget. During the summer of 1976, a direct purchasing experiment resulted in part of this amount being spent at the local branch level.

In addition to literature (classical as well as contemporary) the Multilingual Collection includes books on travel, biography, arts and crafts, cookery, sports, religion, child care, personal hygiene and sex education, as well as do it yourself books and technical manuals. Books in these subject areas are often acquired in response to requests from citizen advisory groups within the ethnic communities. The Toronto Public Library also includes books for all ages in

Indian language books in Toronto library

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In some parts of Toronto, school classes are being conducted in the student's mother tongue to enable him to maintain basic academic skills until his English is sufficient for him to enter a regular Canadian classroom. Thus, young people's books are needed to assist students in the subject areas, such as history, geography, religion and government. Similarly, French immersion programs are underway in several Toronto elementary schools to enable English speaking children to master French. To meet these demands, the Toronto Public Library is expanding its collection of children's books in French.

Throughout 1977, activities will be increased to highlight the 20th anniversary of the Multilingual Collection. During the month of May, book displays, cultural programs and movie nights will be presented. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Publicity Department of the Toronto Public Library, telephone 484-8015.

Indo-Canadians participate in caravan

Great events have been planned for this year's celebrations.

Opening Night at the New Delhi Pavilion on June 17 is Variety Entertainment Night, featuring the Ontario Bhangra Association, the Goanese Folk Troupe, and a number of other instrumental and dance performers. Many dignitaries and special guests will be in attendance. JOIN US.

Tentative schedule for this year will include special themes on the following days featuring corresponding food and entertainment: Sat. June 18 - women of India. Sun. June 19 - All India Day. Mon. June 20 - South India Day. Tue., June 21 - Central India. Wed. June 22 - Northern India. Thu., June 23 - Eastern India. Fri., June 24 - Western India. Sat. June 25 - Children's Day.

Remember that your passports are good and valid for visits to all 51 Pavilions participating in Metro Caravan. Buy your passports before June 11 and save $1 on each. Purchase your passports today from - Indian Immigrant Aid Service, 9 Boon Avenue, Toronto M6E 3T2. Tel. 651-1400. and - La Mod Boutique , 475 B Bloor St. West, Toronto. Passports will be distributed free to all Metro schoolchildren under 12, so come with your children.

The following associations have contributions to the New Delhi Pavilion - Federation of Indian Associations, Association of Women of India in Canada, Marathi Bhasik Mandal, Bharati Kala Manram, Shromani Sikh Society, and the Goanese Federation.

For more information, call 651-1400. Participate. Volunteer. Celebrate.

A Charter for Ontario.
What it means to you.

"This Charter for Ontario has grown out of the Progressive Conservative Party's experience and policies as they were expressed in my New Year's message, and programs introduced in the Legislature and my Government's recent budget. It covers such subjects as: jobs (the PCs pledge to create 100,000 new jobs a year); housing; care for old people and for children with special needs; the right to work and earn fair wages; the right to protection against unfair action by big business or organized labour; the right to expect freedom, justice, equity and security as residents of a great province. I believe that this Charter reflects an understanding of the way of life and the needs of people throughout the province.

It provides a plan to keep Ontario strong and dynamic – a place in which the need to preserve the best of the past is balanced with the need for future growth.

No other political party will bring the Charter into action.

The Progressive Conservative Party is committed to these goals. I ask you to join with me in translating this Charter into action by voting Progressive Conservative on June 9th."

William Davis, Premier.

VOTE PC JUNE 9

Towards a more tolerent society in Calgary

T. Mathews
[Chairman, Committee of South Asians]

We believe that one of the fundamental causes of racial discrimination is the failure on the part of society at large to recognise the dignity and equal rights of all persons as the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the society. The Legislature of Alberta has recognised it "as a fundamental principle and as a matter of public policy that all persons are of equal dignity and rights, without regard to race, religious beliefs, colour, sex, age, ancestry or place of origin, and has passed the Individual Rights Protection Act. Until everyone affirms the dignity and worth of the human person in a society of free institutions, in deed as well as in word, acts of discrimination will continue. Our task is to persuade all people, irrespective of their personal backgrounds, to make the basic principles of the bill of disposal to reach this goal in this city and in this province. In this task, we as South Asians want to do our part to oppose racial discrimination and to promote a more cordial racial climate.

The stereotype of a South Asian seems to be that of a poverty-stricken individual from an over-populated continent, coming to live off welfare in Canada. This, we believe, is a grossly incorrect picture. The selection process which new immigrants undergo before being allowed to come to Canada is reported to ensure that they have the basic training and ability to be gainfully employed here and to adapt himself or herself to Canadian way of life. Consequently, immigrants from third world countries tend to come from the better educated and trained sections of the population. We believe that the South Asian immigrants have been generally successful in adapting themselves to working and living conditions in Canada. Enough factual information on this group as a whole in Calgary is not available to any one at this time to draw a correct picture of a South Asian working and living here. Our first effort therefore, is to conduct a comprehensive survey and to gather as much information as possible.

It would appear that the general appearance, accent, dress and mannerisms of South Asians have offended the sensitivities of some Canadians. These people would go on nurturing their resentments until they appear in the form of ethnic jokes of questionable taste and in some cases, overt acts of discrimination. Of course, we know that other racial groups (for example, Canadian Indians and Blacks) and other ethnic communities (for example, Jews and Irish people) have been the objects of such jokes and discrimination at other times. It now appears to be the turn of the South Asians. We think a more constructive means of getting rid of these resentments is for them to communicate directly with us their legitimate and even illegitimate complaints. We will make every effort to respond to all genuine complaints. We welcome constructive criticism from the public at large. We hope to learn through these, more about what contributes to the present level of antagonism towards South Asians. Further, we seek the assistance of citizens, organised groups, schools and the media to eliminate or at least reduce the extent of racial prejudice in Calgary.

We believe that our efforts should be primarily educational and a major part of this should be concentrated at the school level, where there seems to exist an alarming level of prejudice and ignorance of South Asians. In a modern world, it is essential for youngsters (as well as adults) to learn of other cultures and other people and to recognise that there are more than one set of values and valid ways of life than their own. We would be happy to assist in the preparation of resource materials for use in schools. We will also have volunteers available to speak in class rooms, service clubs and private groups.

We have heard the complaint repeatedly that South Asians do not attempt to adapt themselves to "Canadian way of life". What is the Canadian way of life? What is meant by adapting oneself to it? It is said to be the official policy of the Canadian government to encourage multiculturalism in Canada. What does "multiculturalism" mean in this context? These are complex questions and we find it difficult to find answers. There is no cultural orientation programme available to new immigrants that we are aware of. In the absence of any organised effort to present a real picture of the Canadian way of life, the newcomers develop and maintain an image of other Canadians which could very well be distorted. Despite the difficulties of identifying the essential elements of "the Canadian way of life", we are determined to develop a good cultural and social orientation programme which would help speed up the process of acculturisation of newcomers. We propose to organise and conduct such a programme with the help and assistance of other groups and agencies.

It would appear to those who are familiar with the Alberta Human Rights Commission that there exists a reasonable channel for seeking remedial action where overt acts of discrimination are felt by individuals. When criminal offences are carried out, authorities seem to be prepared to deal with them firmly and expeditiously. The existence of these agencies, however, does not mean that full use is made of them. We will assist any one who has reasonable grounds to believe that he or she has been the object of racial discrimination to raise the complaint with the Alberta Human Rights Commission or other appropriate bodies.

For our efforts to succeed, we seek the involvment of all concerned persons, especially the South Asian immigrants and ask them to maintain a lively interest in our activities. South Asians themselves come from a variety of distinct backgrounds, cultures and geographic locations. To group them together in one phase as "South Asians" is similar to grouping Hungarians, Germans, Greeks and Ukrainians and calling them "Europeans". To bring individuals from such diverse backgrounds together is not easy. We plan to improve communication among South Asians, at least in part, by issuing a regular bulletin. We hope this will keep the people informed of our efforts and our progress. We hope it will become an effective medium for expressing individual views and concerns.

No programme or plan of action will succeed unless it has adequate supporting resources in people, materials and money. Much of this will have to be found from individuals concerned enough to do something about the problem of racial prejudice. We will mount a concerted effort to organise volunteers, materials and necessary funds.

We propose to monitor closely the impact of our efforts and to make appropriate changes in our plans as and when necessary. We earnestly hope that our activities will begin to show beneficial results soon, and in the not-too-distant future, the need for a committee like ours will cease to exist.

[Accord]

Films

PALANKA
Produced by Filmarts
Directed by Rajen Tarafdar

This award winning best Bengali film of the year is capable of extracting a few yawns just as any unedited Shakespearean play staged in absolute Elizabethan style for a 20th century audience would. Those acquainted with jumbo jets and polished living, thinking and speaking may find the terribly slow country rhythm, coupled with village men's unsophisticated dialect, quite taxing. Yet in retrospect one is bound to reassess the film as uncommonly good in terms of conception, though **Palanka** has a few blemishes like the unnecessary use of color in the first and last scenes, and the narrative voice that needlessly persists in driving the point home.

The merit of **Palanka** lies equally in its treatment and acting. The old Hindu-Muslim story is trated afresh. It is based for once not on racial or religious antagonism but shows a more basic one which may be deduced from the statement: "For the poor there is neither Hindustan nor Pakistan. For them are the graves."

In **Palanka** we get an insight into 'village politics'; where love for power, that goes hand in hand with lust for possession, is there but the object of lust is a 'palanka' (bedstead) of fine Burma teak which bears testimony to a master craftsman. The tug-of-war for its possession causes starvation, tears and despair. The envious ones in their scramble isolate the victim, and by holding to ransom the hungry mouths he has to feed, drive him almost to selling it off.

But wicked deeds are followed by confessions like wars are by peace treaties. For man seems to be moved to compassion when he is witness to human suffering caused by his ignorant mischief. And so after the 'planka war' has been fought there is tear-filled apology.

Palanka is not a romanticist's picture of rural virtues, for it shows villagers not so naive and credulous as they are sometimes made out to be. Goodness is partly a matter of temperament and does not always derive from the environment. For everywhere the beauty of nature is enchanting narrow fishing boats slowly drifting through endless canals amidst the greenery fill the eyes even as the lilting country tunes seep into one's being.

REETA DGUPTA
IN DEMOCRATIC WORLD

AB KYA HOGA
Story, screenplay, dialogue, lyrics and production by Sewan Kumar

The screen opens with the ghost of a bride, all wrapped in red in a Rajasthani wedding dress. This spook is pursuing Shatrughan Sinha at his every step, claiming to have been married to him in his previous life. The hero, a modish business executive is flabbergasted — as much as the audience who sit patiently through the show only to discover that the ghost is no spirit but the creation of a bunch of crooks who want to frighten Sinha out of his wits and then grab his substantial wealth.

In his attempt to be off-beat, Sawan Kumar plumps for novel themes intended to attract the widest audience. In **Hawas**, he dared to deal with the psyche of a nymphomaniac. In **Ab Kya Hoga**, he adds a dash of metaphysics which becomes entirely redundant when the veil of mystery is finally lifted. In the result, the film merely adds to the growing number of hackneyed cinematic spoofs. Even the suspense begins to pall within minutes. Thus, after every scene, the audience asks: **ab kya hoga?** — not in relation to the mystery but the evident bankruptcy of the director's art. The scences do not flow in any logical sequence, and Kumar has taken up too many departments of film-making into his own hands to be able to do justice to all or most of them.

A mystery film is essentially a scenarist's or director's forte — the cast is secondary. But from their appearance, Shatrughan Sinha, Neetu Singh, Asrani, Bindu and the new find Ferita Boyce, all seem to be at sea, not knowing what they are expected to do next. This is specially so in Sinha's case; for him it is another let down after **Khun Dost**. His suits change more often than his expressions. Neetu Singh imitates the gestures of Mumtaz of **Do Bhai**. And without the least physical resemblance to Neetu Singh, Bindu masquerades as her ghost. Not much surprise in this mystery, even less of substance.

MUKTI
Directed and produced by Raj Tilak

If the Hindi film-maker can recognise austerity as an artistic virtuve, he may yet work wonders with his craft. **Mukti** has possibilities of developing into a critical social study. But the theme is scrambled and the screenplay overstretched to excite 'popular' interest, undoing its potential for perceptive comment.

We have here an unfortunate woman whose husband is to be hanged for a crime he did not commit; she has a young daughter to bring up, marries a second time to give the little girl a father, can't erase the memory of her first husband who, as you may have guessed, turns up unexpectedly. The resulting clash of loyalties is what the film is intended to be about.

Sanjeev Kumar has now become a stereotype, who lingers before the camera even after the scene is over. Shashi Kapoor does not look his age which is the most one can say of him. With her melancholic expression Vidya Sinha manages to reflect the torment of her loyalty divided between her two husbands. By electing to be an imitator of Hema Malini, Bindya Goswami cramps whatever style she has. Deven Verma raises a laugh or two, while A.K. Hangal's role of a retired army officer is too full of artifical bonhomie to impress.

Had Raj Tilak shortened the film by half an hour by cutting out the digressions and frills, it would have gained more than proportionately.

DARSHAK IN
DEMOCRATIC WORLD

MOVING?
If you are moving
send us promptly
your new address.

Canadian market for Indian machinery

By Bharat P. Mathur

On-the-spot sale of exhibits and booking of firm orders worth Rs. 32 lakhs, with serious negotiations for the supply of machinery worth another Rs. 25 lakhs, resulted from India's first participation in the Canadian Machinery and Machine-tool Production Show recently concluded in Toronto.

The Indian exhibits sold out and for which repeat orders were placed included lathes, drilling and milling machines, radial drills, grinding wheels, Haksan blades and Nylax nuts and items for which talks are now under way include cutting tools, precious gauges and sharp tools.

The Indian stall at the exhibition was unique in that it was able to demonstrate the heaviest machines from the Hindustan Machine-Tools, Ltd., Mysore Kirloskar, Ltd., Cooper Industries, Ltd., and others, which evoked deep interest among Canadian machinery importers and manufacturers with whom contacts were established and agency arrangements initiated.

At a Press briefing organised at site by the Indian High Commissioner, Mehboob Ahmed, searching questions were asked about India's industrial development. Characterising the growth of the Indian machine-tool industry as "spectacular", the Production Show magazine said it reflected the country's "emergence as a major industrial power".

Judging from the interest generated and the breakthrough made in the booking of orders on the spot, this first Indian participation may be said to have proved a great success, opening up a large Canadian market for Indian machine-tool products.

Telephone industry makes progress

Bangalore, May 21 (Samachar) The State owned Indian Telephone Industries has won a global tender against stiff competition to instal two telephone exchanges in Surinam.

Communications Minister George Fernandes told newsmen here the Surinam exchanges would form "permanent exhibition" for the country's telephone industry abroad.

The I.T.I., he said, had also entered Omani market in a big way securing $2.2 million dollar order from the Sultanate for supply of materials and installation of 3,000/-telephone lines.

Tyagara... in

By Savitri de Ta...

Music lovers of greater M... and the South Shore perfo... Tyagaraja Aaraadhana on ... 30. Even apart from the el... of music, it was a very s... treat. All the five senses ... gratified and pampered b... variety of offerings. As ... walked into the auditoriu... Champlain College, Longue... were almost literally transp... to India. At the threshold ... charming young girls, dress... for an Indian wedding in ... brocaded silks and glit... jewellery. They offered ... kumkumam and kala... (sandal paste) and sprinkled ... water on you.

It was delightful to watc... look of ecstatic disbelief o... faces of the women guests ... they were handed a veni (s... of flowers for the hair) of ja... flowers. As we all know, th... item is the one thing that I... women sorely miss i... America. No festive occas... complete without flowers f... the hair. And on this occ... every female head in... audience, old and young, b... and brunette alike, sported ... of jasmine. This ritual of gr... set the tone for the evening.

One entered the auditori... gaze at a beautifully decc... stage. On the front left st... portrait of Sri Ramapattabh... kam (coronation of Sri R... lovingly embellished ... garlands of fresh flowers, ... with incense and ceremo... lamps burning in front of ... front of this and practi... stealing the whole show appe... a magnificent kuthuvilakk... shining bronze, about four ... tall. This traditional bronze ... typical of south India, sym... Eternal Light, witnesses ... graces all occasions of mom... the Hindu life, and In... especially from the south. I... strong feeling for this ty... lamp. Several smaller lamps ... also arranged tastefully ... Symmetrical to Sri Rama, o... front right, was a portrait ... Tyagaraja, similarly decc... and honoured. The whole ... was a glitter with silver, ... bronze and bright brocade ... flowers. A flower-decked tan... though mute, eloquently pr... med the supremacy of mu... wondered what wizardry ... conjured up such a setting ... atmosphere. It was obvious ... band of talented, enthusiast... dedicated souls had been at ... One also sensed a deep in... ment of the Indian comm... behind the evening. The o... zers have had warm suppor... active cooperation from ... This is indeed a good fe... and, to me, most important ...

The programme started ... the M.C., Mrs. Asha Rama... dran, welcoming the aud... Mrs. Ramachandran guid... through the evening with ... able ease and poise. ... Bhavani Sundaram followed ... a few words on Tyag... touching on the highlights ... life and work, and demonst... the uniqueness and greatn... the sainted composer. ... Sundaram commented o... quality and scope of the P... ratna kirtanas which were ... sung next. These compos... she explained, were in ... "ghana" ragas, literally tra... ed as solid or substantial ra...

The compositions are co... ed especially challenging ... difficult to do justice to. ... group of fourteen who ... proceeded to sing these co... tions showed that they had ... many hours of practice to ... their performance up to ... standard. I must here confe...

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DARSHAK IN
DEMOCRATIC WORLD

MOVING?

If you are moving send us promptly your new address.

market machinery

thing questions were asked about India's industrial development. Characterising the growth of the Indian machine-tool industry as 'spectacular', the Production Show magazine said it reflected the country's 'emergence as a major industrial power'.

Judging from the interest generated and the breakthrough made in the booking of orders on the spot, this first Indian participation may be said to have proved a great success, opening up a large Canadian market for Indian machine-tool products.

Telephone industry makes progress

Bangalore, May 21 (Samachar) The State owned Indian Telephone Industries has won a global order against stiff competition to instal two telephone exchanges in Surinam.

Communications Minister George Fernandes told newsmen here the Surinam exchanges would form "permanent exhibition" for the country's telephone industry abroad.

The I.T.I., he said, had also entered Oman market in a big way securing $2.2 million dollar order from the Sultanate for supply of materials and installation of 3,000 telephone lines.

Tyagaraja aaraadhana in Montreal

By Savitri de Tourreil.

Music lovers of greater Montreal and the South Shore performed Tyagaraja Aaraadhana on April 30. Even apart from the element of music, it was a very special treat. All the five senses were gratified and pampered by the variety of offerings. As you walked into the auditorium of Champlain College, Longueil, you were almost literally transported to India. At the threshold stood charming young girls, dressed as for an Indian wedding in bright brocaded silks and glittering jewellery. They offered you kumkumam and kalabham (sandal paste) and sprinkled rose water on you.

It was delightful to watch the look of ecstatic disbelief on the faces of the women guests when they were handed a veni (strand of flowers for the hair) of jasmine flowers. As we all know, this last item is the one thing that Indian women sorely miss in N. America. No festive occasion is complete without flowers to deck the hair. And on this occasion, every female head in the audience, old and young, blonde and brunette alike, sported a veni of jasmine. This ritual of greeting set the tone for the evening.

One entered the auditorium to gaze at a beautifully decorated stage. On the front left stood a portrait of Sri Ramapattabhishekam (coronation of Sri Rama), lovingly embellished with garlands of fresh flowers, and with incense and ceremonial lamps burning in front of it. In front of this and practically stealing the whole show appeared a magnificent kuthuvilakku of shining bronze, about four feet tall. This traditional bronze lamp, symbol of south India, symbol of Eternal Light, witnesses and graces all occasions of moment in the Hindu life, and Indians, especially from the south, have a strong feeling for this type of lamp. Several smaller lamps were also arranged tastefully about. Symmetrical to Sri Rama, on the front right, was a portrait of Sri Tyagaraja, similarly decorated and honoured. The whole stage was a glitter with silver and bronze and bright brocade and flowers. A flower-decked tambura though mute, eloquently proclaimed the supremacy of music. I wondered what wizardry had conjured up such a setting and atmosphere. It was obvious that a band of talented, enthusiastic and dedicated souls had been at work. One also sensed a deep involvement of the Indian community behind the evening. The organizers have had warm support and active cooperation from many. This is indeed a good feeling, and, to me, most important.

The programme started with the M.C., Mrs. Asha Ramachandran, welcoming the audience. Mrs. Ramachandran guided us through the evening with admirable ease and poise. Mrs. Bhavani Sundaram followed with a few words on Tyagaraja, touching on the highlights of his life and work, and demonstrating the uniqueness and greatness of the sainted composer. Mrs. Sundaram commented on the quality and scope of the Pancharatna kirtanas which were to be sung next. These compositions, she explained, were in the ghana ragas, literally translated as solid or substantial ragas.

The compositions are considered especially challenging and difficult to do justice to. The group of fourteen who then proceeded to sing these compositions showed that they had put in many hours of practice to bring their performance up to a high standard. I must here confess that I speak as an amateur only, not as an expert in classical music. To me the most attractive feature of the singing was the group itself. To see such a large group of men and women assembled on the stage and to hear them sing in harmony was highly satisfying. The women in their bright saris, the men also in traditional attire, the tamburas and the mridanga, all together created a very pleasing effect. The male voices added richness and depth to the female voices. The singing was led by Mrs. Champa Seshadri who had taken the initiative in organizing the group and had led them through several rehearsals. She was adequately supported by Dr. Narasaiyya, Usha Srinivasan, Kamala Ramchendran, Mr. and Mrs. Suryanarayana Rao, Mr. and Mrs. A. Krishnan, Padma Devanathan, Prema Venugopal, Kamakshi Sharma, Kokila Azhahar, and Ganesan. Mrs. Muthulakshmi Ranganathan, the well known veena artiste who was to follow with a solo performance, also sang with the group. This comes as no surprise since Smt. Muthulakshmi, along with C.V. Narasimhan, was instrumental in organizing the very first program of Pancharatna kirtanas (in N. America) in New York and, later, with Higgins "Bhagavathar" and others in Toronto.

R. Raghavan, expressly brought over from the States for the evening, accompanied the singers on the mridangam while Alamu Srinivasan and Ganesan played the tambura. The total effect is what comes across in group singing. So while I shall not single out any participant for his or her performance, I still have to mention a few for other reasons. The husband-wife teams, the Krishnans and the Suryanarayana Raos deserve mention. So does Dr. Narasaiyya, a familiar figure to lovers of Karnatic music in Montreal. Though resident in Sherbrooke, Dr. Narasaiyya manages to be a "permanent fixture" at every concert in Montreal. At every concert one notices Dr. Narasaiyya in the audience, his every gesture and look crying out, "I am susceptible to music!" Appreciation of music exudes from his person like a radiation. Being a disciple of the celebrated Balamurali, his claim to the domain of music is well-staked indeed.

There were also others in the audience who caught our imagination — persons who had a mysterious affinity for the spirit of India. It is tempting to speculate on whether these indophiles had been Indians in their previous janmas! The delicate and soulful looking lady in the pale pink sari — she played the tambura for Mrs. Muthulakshmi for a while — certainly was in this category. She is known by her Indian name, Maa Om Shanti. One remarked how absorbed she was, as though merged in nadabrahma, the Absolute Principle of Music which is Brahman itself. Maa Om Shanti is a student of Indian music, she takes lessons from Champa Seshadri and has her own tambura. She is also well-versed in yoga and other esoteric spiritual cults, and runs her own Yoga School in Montreal. Another kindred spirit was Lawrence Nowry. Mr. Nowry's links with India are true and time-tested. Should we speak again of previous incarnations to account for Mr. Nowry's affinity for Karnatic music which seems to be greater and more sophisticated than that of his Indian-born wife! Those of us who were at the recent concert given by Smt. Pattammal in Montreal will remember our astonished delight when Mr. Nowry made a listener's request and Smt. Pattammal immediately obliged him with "Ninyago" ragamalika. We welcome and cherish all such soul-mates. We look for encouragement and support from them in our endeavours to lubricate our hearts and souls with the balm of Indian music which we keenly miss in our adopted country.

On Mrs. Muthulakshmi's veena Kacheri I can comment only as an untrained listener. I was struck by her mastery and ease during each piece she played. Her sweet and unassuming ways make her a delight to watch and listen to. She rises, in our estimation further when we remember that her participation in the Montreal programme was purely a labour of love, untouched by pecuniary considerations. At the close, while she played mangalam, a graceful arati was performed on the stage which put the finishing touch to the evening's performance. All were then treated to a delicious buffet supper complete with pulihare, tairsadam, masalvada, dahivada, badamcake and payasam. The indefatigable "chefs" busied themselves making sure that everyone was properly served and looked after. I had the feeling that no one wanted to leave. Such was the friendliness and euphoria that pervaded the place.

Commissioner George in Canada

Commissioner P.E. George, Territorial Commander, The Salvation Army, Kerala, who was the only Indian to attend the High Council meeting of the Salvation Army at Sunbury near London (England) to elect the General.

Afterwards Mr. George, accompanied by his wife, came to North America for a 4 weeks visit with their 3 sons in Montreal (Sunny, Johnny, Roy) and also their daughter and son-in-law in Ottawa, Mary and Raju Chuly.

Ratoons help

Lucknow, May 28 (Samachar): Ratoon cultivation, if properly managed, can be a source of cheaper sugar production to an extent of about 30 per cent compared to sugar produced from sugarcane.

This conclusion has been arrived at by the scientists of the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, here, who have succeeded in evolving a package of practices for increasing the sugarcane yield from ratoon crop.

The director of the Institute, Dr. Kishan Singh, told Samachar that ratoon cultivation can effect saving in terms of seed and preparatory tillage operations. Ratoon crop also gives better sugar recovery in the early part of the crushing season over the plant cane, he said.

Controversial performance

By Bharat P. Mathur

OTTAWA, MAY 24, 1977

If winter comes, can spring be far behind? Nature is awakened from its deep and long slumber in the cold weather and there is melody in the atmosphere with the advent of spring.

And so did spring come to Ottawa's National Arts Centre on Saturday, May 21, as its studio, nearly packed to capacity reverberated to the sound and rhythm of a medley of classical and folk music and dance dedicated to the gay season.

The occasion was the second performance put up by the Oriental Art Circle, founded two years ago, through the joint efforts of three talented artistes, with the aim of bringing about greater awareness of Asian culture among Canadians by providing a showcase for their art across the country.

The pace was set by an opening prayer song by Mrs. Nirmala Gautama, taken from a shabad by Guru Nanak, which said: You are formless, O Lord, you are omnipotent and omnipresent; you are the only salvation of the entire universe.

CLASSICAL DANCES

The main program started off with three enchanting Bharatanatyam numbers by Mrs. Renuka Sahay, a well-known dancer in the national capital.

After the traditional dance of invocation, Alarippu, Mrs. Sahay performed Jatiswaram. Karuna Nainee, a Sabdam, in which the emphasis was on the interpretation of a prayer into symbolic gestures, depicted a young devotee pleading to Lord Krishna for mercy.

Another item by Mrs. Sahay was Madura Nagarila, gipsy dance from Jaipur, personated a gaily-clad Kurati (gipsy girl) going to a fair fortune-telling and singing and dancing merily.

The classical dances of India had their beginnings in the temples. Vrinda Bhagwat, an upcoming dancesuse, gave a glimpse of this ancient art in two dances.

MELODIOUS SONGS

Maintaining the spring tempo, Mrs. Gautama delighted the house with her melodious voice as she gave three semi-classical songs based on the **gaur sarang**, **bhairav bahar** and **Jaunpuri raga**, all portraying love.

Accompanied by Rajinder Chaddha on the tabla, Bimal Lodh gave an enjoyable sitar recital. Inspired by his master, he may be said to have acquired a lyrical style without much ado about showmanship.

FOLK DANCES

If the gaiety and joyousness of spring gives words to songs, the sheer ecstacy of the moment brings rhythm to the feet. The two versatile dancers, Shaminder and Kulwant Grewal, presented Jugni of the Punjab province, known for its rollicking hilarity.

A fitting finale to the evening's entertainment was a Bhangra (Indian version of rock-and-roll), a folk dance symbolic of the Punjab's vigour, springtliness and vivacity. It was performed by Surinder Bhagrath and party and evoked a thunderous applause. The group consisted of the two Grewals, Amarjit Brar, Ranjit Rai, Jatinder Singh, Ravindra Rao, Onkar Singh and, last but not the least, the accomplished drummer, Harbhajan Singh.

Vishnu Sahay and David Haycock gave excellent commentaries, which helped make the show a resounding success.

performance

By A Correspondent

The Oriental Art Circle of Ottawa presented a variety entertainment at the National Arts Center on Saturday May 21, 1977. It was probably an excellent program in the eyes of a select group of fans of the artists, but lacked the calibre of a performance at the National Arts Center.

The MC did a good job, the Bangra Dancers were superbly attired and brought life to the show at the end; the featured singer sang her usual melodious sad tunes to the joy of some but on the whole the program was mediocre. It dragged out for 3 hours as if the aim was to fill the time.

Seemingly very little effort was made for the stage setting. One singer came to the stage in street clothes as if he was called in at the last minute ("come as you are, we love you, we need you"). He sang well, in a ringing voice, the words which only a few understood; but it was enjoyable.

The program lacked what I call dignity. The organizers were walking in and out of the wings during the performance, with paper cups in their hands, stumbling on the steps because it was obviously dark. Others (participants included) were eager to watch the show peeping out of the wings, hanging on the wing curtains, thinking nobody would see them.

Everything looked unrehersed and very poorly coordinated.

I fail to see the purpose of putting up such a show at the National Arts Center. It was a poor representation of Indian Dancing.

Is this what we want to project as oriental art and culture?

Indo-Canadian elected

On Thursday, the 12th of May 1977, the writers and would-be writers of Cornwall, Ontario, and of its surrounding area elected Stephen Gill, a India-born author and book publisher, as the president of the local branch of the Canadian Authors Association. This is the seventeenth branch of the oldest national association of Canadian writers. Mr. Gill is the author of about a dozen books.

According to Mr. Gill, he writes for the world readership, and also builds bridges of understanding with his books. A poet, novelist, historian, critic, and world federalist, the Indo-Canadian author believes strongly that literature is a vital force in promoting world peace and understanding. A writer has some obligations also to the society.

The guest speaker of the evening was Fred Kerner, the publishing director of Harlequin Books, and the vice president of the Canadian Authors Asspciation. He outlined the main objectives of the Association.

Liberal imports?

New Delhi, May 26 (Samachar): Minister for Commerce Mohan Dharia the new import policy aims at making available to industry the essential requirements as easily as possible and at international competitive prices.

Even where imported items are canalised through State Trading agencies facility of direct imports has been allowed, he stated in an article on the new policy in "Yojana" fortnightly publication of the Planning Commission.

Vyjayantimala - after retirement

By Manjula Parakat

Retirement from Bombay's crazy film world opened up for Vyjayantimala a whole new way of life - days dedicated to classical dance and music; teaching and imparting her indepth knowledge of Bharatanatyam to her eager "shishyas", choreographing ballets and dance dramas, and planning foreign dance tours. "After leaving films, I am busier than ever before. The last film I saw was a year ago" she added with a merry twinkle in her eyes when I asked her for a personal assessment of Indian films; past and present.

Vyjayanti entered the celluloid world of films purely by accident. Whilst her grandmother was planning to send her abroad to study, Vyjayanti was offered the school girl's role in film Bahar. From Bahar to Ganwar, she played a variety of characters ranging from the lovesatruck, razzle-dazzle heroine to indepth roles in Devdas, Ganga Jamuna, Sadhana, Madhumati and Naatey Bazarey. Her retirement from films was a mutual decision between her husband and herself. "After marriage we both decided that I concentrate on the family and home and devote whatever time I could to classical dance" she stated, whilst I kept thinking what a loss she was to films in terms of talent and beauty. Time has not flawed her beauty, nor laid its damaging traces on her gaiety, child-like charm and vibrant personality.

Vyjayantimala

Today Vyjayantimala runs two dance schools in Bombay where she personally tries to teach, in order to supervise as well as establish a personal rapport with her students. After a trial six-month period during which the student is judged on her aptitude, interest, sense of rhythm etc., she is initiated into the five-year diploma course. On graduation, some are absorbed into her dance troupes and participate in public performances until they gain confidence and strike out on their own. Currently she is busy choreographing a Maharashtrian dance ballet Sant Janu. She is also involved in research work reviving forgotten dance forms like "todiamangalam" and "kauthuvams". "I am now my own master in the creative world of dance - a world which is like a ceaseless ocean, large and challenging enough to last me my lifetime" - her words spoke for her happiness and contentment in her new chosen environment, and here I was asking her how the deuce she had adjusted to this lifestyle after a decade or more in the glamorous film circles, adored by the cine-going public and chased by producers willing to pay generously for a "n" smile.

Now and again producers approach her, there is wild speculation that she may return to films, but Vyjayanti insists that her film days are over, although when I mentioned the magical name of Satyajit Ray, she seemed to weaken in her resolve. Her acting in future will be confined to "abhinaya" in nritya only.

Besides dance, Vyjayantimala dabbles with Carnatic and Hindustani music. She spoke warmly of Pattammal maami who has taught her a few pieces. At her recent dance recital in Toronto, she sang a Surdas bhajan in "aadital" whilst one of her graduate students performed.

Her final comment was on Indian audiences abroad. She has received a good response wherever she has performed, but she felt that culturally we should raise our standards. Indians living in India seem to have higher aesthetic expectations of performing artists.

The Toronto Audience

I am in no position to judge Indian audiences in other North American cities but Toronto audiences follow rather distasteful behaviour patterns during performances by talented artists. For example Vyjayanti's show was advertised as an evening of classical dance, and one wonders why some in the audience bothered to attend the show when all they wanted was shout for "doosra naach". They could have got that variety from watching Helen or Bindu at one of the local Indian theatres. Why we behave in such a foolish immature manner is something no one will ever understand. Last year, when Suman Kalyanpur was performing, the same spectacle was repeated. The theatre rang with rude orders of "Marati gana aao", "Punjabi gaa" and "Hindi gaa" while the poor artiste was thoroughly embarrassed and bewildered. In future, sponsors of such shows should give the police officers on duty full authority to throw out such unruly elements who disturb others. Some such drastic measures will have to be taken before the "Indian image" that some of us so painstakingly build up is torn to worthless shreds by a few individuals inclined towards imbecility.

Obituary

D.P.Ojha

Dhara Pal Ojha of Halifax, Nova Scotia, passed away on Sunday, May 21. Mr. Ojha suffered a severe heart attack in September 1975 and remained in an unconcious state ever since. He came to Canada from India in 1966 and after a successful career as an economist with Statistic Canada in Ottawa, he joined the department of Manpower and Immigration. At the time of his death, Mr. Ojha was the department's Director of Economic Services, Atlantic provinces. He is survived by his wife and three children.

You are invited

Ottawa: The Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism cordially invites you to an Open Forum being hosted by the Council at 7:30 pm on June 10, 1977, in the Chaudiere Room of the Skyline Hotel at 101 Lyon Street, Ottawa.

The Council was established by the Government of Ontario in September 1973 and is hence a provincial body concerned with Ontario's diverse society. Our mandate is to advise the Government on the needs and aspirations of all ethnocultural communities across the province.

Hashish racket smashed

New Delhi, May 26 (Samachar): The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) claims to have smashed a notorious international syndicate of smugglers operating in Canada, the United States and the Indian subcontinent.

According to official sources, the operations of the syndicate smuggling hashish out of India and neighbouring countries to Canada, and the U.S.A. have been unearthed after yearlong efforts. The ring leader and three members of the syndicate were arrested at Visakhapatnam recently.

The DRI authorities have also seized more than one tonne of contraband hashish worth Rs. 10 lakhs ($111,000). This is claimed to be the biggest catch of narcotic drugs by the Customs authorities in India. Its street value in cities like New York, Chicago and Toronto is stated to be more than Rs. 2.5 crores ($2.7 million).

The directorate had alerted all coastal areas in India, suspected to be outlet points, following a tip-off that Canada-based underground merchants of narcotics, with wide resources and influence, had planned to use India as transit point for smuggling huge quantities of hashish to various destinations.

Raga Mala Society scholarship

Calgary's Raga Mala Music Society presented its first annual scholarship of $100 this month to University of Calgary music student, Brian Martin. Attending the presentation of the award were (left to right) Dr. Stanley Finn, head of the department of music; Mr. Martin; Dr. Gregory Levin, president of the Raga Mala Music Society and assistant professor in the department of music; and Dr. J.K. Wani, a member of the Raga Mala executive and professor in the department of mathematics and statistics.

Brian Martin, the receipient of the annual scholarship has recently developed, under supervision of Dr. Levin, a method for adapting the guitar to the music of the Sitar.

The annual scholarship is awarded to a University of Calgary student who studies Indian classical music in conjunction with his studies of Western classical music.

The Raga Mala Music Society of Calgary, which is celebrating its second anniversary this month, has been formed to preserve and promote interest in Indian classical music, thus contributing to the multicultural understanding in the Canadian society.

Indo-Canadian girl heads Liberal campaign

By Brian Chadderton

For Sheila Ghosh, 19 year-old campaign manager for Ottawa South Liberal candidate Patricia Thorpe, heading up a political campaign is far more attractive than a nine-to-five summer job.

Entering her fourth and honors year at Carleton as a geography student in urban planning, Ghosh had a position with the government lined up when she was asked to head up the Thorpe campaign.

"It sure keeps me a lot busier than the job I had," said Ghosh, referring to her 16-hour days on the campaign trail. "It's not your average nine-to-five job."

She accepted the job May 17 and began a lifestyle that dictates long days, gruelling strategy sessions and telephone callouses on both ears.

A typical day for Ghosh starts at 8 a.m. Her telephone is usually ringing as she walks through the door.

She lives in the riding and has been in the city all her life. Her knowledge comes in handy when she has to answer questions from volunteers about one poll or another.

One Friday stands out as a typically busy day. Ghosh arrives at the Kilbourn Avenue campaign headquarters to discover the large election signs and smaller lawn signs hadn't arrived.

Only 8,000 of the 25,000 brochures had been delivered and the cheque to pay for them hadn't been drawn up. Something also had to be done about an extra telephone for election day.

Before too much else cropped up, Ghosh hits the phones. Call the man about the signs. Ask him why they aren't ready. Tell him to hurry it up.

Printers traditionally become work-bound come election time, a print shop proprietor tells her. Maybe another printer can help out, he suggests.

After the meeting, Ghosh emerges to find it's time to get the poll kits ready. These are kits consisting of material on the candidate for the poll captains in the 23... all of the ridin...

The biggest part of Ghosh's job is the deployment of diplomacy. People phone constantly to complain about brochures cluttering hall-ways and for every call, she must use as much diplomacy as she can muster. You never know when the vote you lose might be the one you needed to do the trick.

[The Ottawa Journal]

[Sheila is the daughter of Dr. Subhodh and Olga Ghosh of Ottawa. Mrs. Olga Ghosh is a frequent contributor to the Canadian India Times].

Another telephone call and another promise. Maybe this time the printer can deliver on time.

Someone is sent out to the print shop. He returns with news. Local entertainer Sneezy Waters was in the vicinity and said he would play at a fund-raising dance for the campaign.

Another telephone call - this one to Bell Canada with a request for another telephone. The man should arrive Tuesday, Ghosh is told.

Sometime in the last little while, lunchtime slipped by unnoticed. It was time to meet with the candidate and go over a speech slated for a televised all-candidates meeting coming up that night.

All candidates meeting held

The Ottawa Chapter of National Association of Canadians of Origins in India (NACOI) has been playing an active part in the forthcoming Ontario Elections.

Letters expressing matters of concern have been addressed to candidates in various ridings in the Ottawa area. These letters are followed up by meetings with individual candidates at which a few representatives of the East Indian community discuss with candidates some of the matters of concern in greater depth. Such meetings have already been held with the Ottawa South M.P.P and Minister of Industry and Tourism Claude Bennett. Another meeting was held with Ian Kimmerly, the Liberal candidate running in the Ottawa Centre riding.

More meetings of this nature are being planned with leading candidates in the area particularly with Rubin Baetz of the P.C. Party and Marion Dewar of N.D.P. and Bill Roberts of Liberal Party, all three of whom are running in the Ottawa West riding and with Mike Cassidy, M.P.P. from Ottawa Centre.

The focal point of the part being played by the Ottawa Chapter of NACOI, however, is an all-candidates meeting held on May 30th. All three candidates from the Carleton riding were present. Sid Handleman (P.C.), Eileen Consiglio (Liberal) and Judy Wasylycia-Leis (N.D.P). After short speeches from the candidates it was question-answer time. The audience participation was quite good and the meeting went on very smoothly when compared to any political meeting.

Though no candidate promised miracles or did not give direct answers to some questions, the meeting served the purpose in the sense that they went away with the feeling that we too are like any other Canadians, interested in the affairs of this country.

Kitchen Korne...

Mrs...

What a nice way to start (t... from Caribbean. Nothin... irresistible perfume and d... One of our many native fr... supply at this time of the y... so delectable - thin skin a... fruit very perishable. So b... with yellow green on the ... Avoid mangoes with dark... indicate the mangoes were... lack flavor and not suitable... ways fresh mangoes can a... but also in drink or breakfa... all-important meal - breakf... and tasty, does not need a... you have your morning su... being just plain good to ... interesting recipes.

It is obvious that you can... every day. But morning ... breakfast. Some dishes ta... leisurely weekends. This ... hand with speedy mornin... mango-nog (a fine hearty ... more breakfast goodness, ... brunch, serving mango-no... (pressed rice) or puffed r... Don't they all sound good?... enhanced and complemen... mango pulp. Mango U... involved in this cake, but ... your ordinary cake mix into ... and delicious muffins are ... busy morning. Both bread... made any time now. ... ever-popular mango.

Here are a few recipes w...

Mango-Nut Bread

2 fresh ripe mangoes
½ cup butter or shortenin...
1 cup sugar
2 large eggs
1 tsp. vanilla
2½ cups sifted all-purpos...
2½ tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. salt
½ cup chopped pecans

Remove peels. Mash enou... with sugar; mix in eggs a... and salt add to creamed ... mixing well after each add... and floured 9-5-3 inch loa... hour. Cool in pan for 10 m... Wrap and store overnigh...

Davis multi...

By Manjula Parakat

At a recent multic... leadership luncheon h... Queen's Park, Toront... Ontario Premier Bill Dav... members of various ethnic... and issued a statement ... Province's policies reg... multiculturalism in genera... particular, promotion ... concept at the school leve...

The Premier's speech ... focused itself on children ... future of Canada, an... importance of multicultura... their school curriculum. ... years ago, when the ... curriculum policy for Grad... 6 was released, special att... was drawn to the multic... aspect at the elementary le... stressed that children of ... ethnic backgrounds develo... retain their own cultural h... while simultaneously learn... understand ... and appr... cultural differences inher... other ethnic groups. Thi... policy aimed at bro... tolerance rather than ...

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he Ottawa Journal]

ella is the daughter of Dr.
Ghosh and Gita Ghosh of
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other Canadians, interested
the affairs of this country.

Kitchen Korner

Mrs. Pranati SenGupta

What a nice way to start the summer day, with luscious ripe mango from Caribbean. Nothing can beat the rich golden-red color, irresistible perfume and delectable flavor of sun-ripened mango. One of our many native fruits is the mango, and they are in good supply at this time of the year. But the very things that make them so delectable - thin skin and tender, juicy, sweet flesh - make the fruit very perishable. So buy bright, glossy, solid golden mangoes with yellow green on the top and use them as soon as possible. Avoid mangoes with dark spots and deep green in color. They indicate the mangoes were picked too early and that means they will lack flavor and not suitable for eating or baking. Discover the many ways fresh mangoes can add to your meals - not only in desserts, but also in drink or breakfast dishes. There is no need to skip that all-important meal - breakfast. Mango being simple, nourishing and tasty, does not need any preparation. Just peel and eat. There you have your morning sunshine fruit - rich in vitamins. Besides being just plain good to eat, mango can be used in all sorts of interesting recipes.

It is obvious that you cannot be a gourmet eater during breakfast every day. But morning rush for work is no excuse for missing breakfast. Some dishes take too long to prepare, so save them for leisurely weekends. This satisfying and filling fruit goes hand in hand with speedy morning meals. On hectic mornings, serve mango-nog (a fine hearty breakfast in a drink) as a variation. For more breakfast goodness, why not have a gala Sunday breakfast or brunch, serving mango-nog, sliced mango with washed "chivda" (pressed rice) or puffed rice, yogurt, banana and maple sugar. Don't they all sound good? There are many foods whose flavors are enhanced and complemented by the addition of mango slices or mango pulp. Mango Upside-down Cake - there's little work involved in this cake, but you'll see how using mangoes can help your ordinary cake mix into a sensational dessert. Beautiful breads and delicious muffins are part of the fun of eating breakfast in the busy morning. Both breads and muffins freeze perfectly and can be made any time now. Watch for breakfast recipes using the ever-popular mango.

Here are a few recipes we talked about in last column.

Mango-Nut Bread

2 fresh ripe mangoes
½ cup butter or shortening
1 cup sugar
2 large eggs
1 tsp. vanilla
2½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
2½ tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. salt
½ cup chopped pecans

Remove peels. Mash enough fruit to measure 1 cup. Cream butter with sugar; mix in eggs and vanilla. Sift flour with baking powder and salt add to creamed mixture alternately with mashed mango, mixing well after each addition. Mix in pecans. Turn into greased and floured 9-5-3 inch loaf pan. Bake in 350F. oven for about 1 hour. Cool in pan for 10 minutes, remove. Cool completely on rack. Wrap and store overnight for best slicing.

Davis discusses multiculturalism

By Manjula Parakot

At a recent multicultural leadership luncheon held at Queen's Park, Toronto, the Ontario Premier Bill Davis met members of various ethnic groups and issued a statement on the Province's policies regarding multiculturalism in general and in particular, promotion of this concept at the school levels.

The Premier's speech focused itself on children - the future of Canada, and the importance of multiculturalism in their school curriculum. Two years ago, when the official curriculum policy for Grades 1 to 6 was released, special attention was drawn to the multicultural aspect at the elementary level. It stressed that children of varying ethnic backgrounds develop and retain their own cultural heritage while simultaneously learning to understand and appreciate cultural differences inherent in other ethnic groups. This new policy aimed at breeding tolerance rather than bigotry understanding rather than racism among its juvenile population.

Under the Government's new Heritage Language Program, which takes effect this September, school boards will receive Provincial funds for heritage language classes offered after regular school hours or on weekends. Teachers have been provided with many ideas on how to translate the concept of multiculturalism into meaningful classroom activities. Whilst advocating all this cross-cultural sharing and exchange, the Premier, did emphasize on Canada's two official languages English and French as being "the adhesives that unite us in our Canadianism".

The Ontario Government's views and practices on multiculturalism have been quite liberal and open till now. How many of us immigrants have availed ourselves of Adult Education Programs to either upgrade ourselves, to improve our knowledge of English or yet again to learn introductory French, German etc.

Glimpses of Canada...4

By Leila Nair

Dear Boys and Girls:

The Quebec situation what it is, unemployment figures what they are, long faces seem the order of the day on the national front. I looked around for some diversion and came upon this story of the Dukhobors.

You may know something about them already, especially if you are living in the western provinces. The remarkable thing is that you have only to mention the name Dukhobor and eyes twinkle, lips quiver, and people have difficulty keeping faces straight.

Yet tickling sensibilities is the last thing the Dukhobors have on the agenda. They are a religious sect who branched out from the christian religion, in Russia, sometime in the 18th century. They take life, and themselves, very seriously; believe all men are created equal; that no man (or state) has authority over another, except the one incarnation of Christ that is reborn generation to generation. The current 'Christ' Stefan Sorokin, lives in Uruguay, South America (at least, he did till 10 years back), supported mainly by the Dukhobors of Canada. They are avowed pacifists - that is they don't take arms against anybody. But the very word "Dukhobor" means "Spirit Wrestler" and wrestling in spirit is very much their creed which they do in unique fashion: by taking off their clothes.

The Dukhobors came to Canada in 1899. They were being persecuted in Russia and Count Leo Tolstoy, with the help of Quaker groups in America, arranged the immigration with Clifford Sifton, the then Minister for the Interior in Canada. Sifton wanted strong, hardworking, earnest men and women to settle the Prairies. The Dukhobors were strong, hardworking and earnest, and what was more, big and hefty as well. It clinched the bargain.

So the Dukhobors came from the heart of Russia into the heart of Canada. They lived up to expectations and worked tirelessly on the farms. Today, if the Prairies have become the granary of the world, all Canadians know that they owe not a little of the credit to the Dukhobors. But that is with the 20-20 vision of hindsight.

At the time, there was the usual trouble, as with any new wave of immigrants, of the odd looking outsider. For one thing, the Dukhobors wore their coats inside

out -- with the fur inside and the rough hide outside. But what made this instance different from others was that the Sprit Wrestlers had their own convictions. They thought the Canadians wore their coats inside out - with the rough hide next to the body and the fur out.

Well, just extend this conflict into every area of social contact in a competetive pioneer society and you have the best wrestling match anybody asked for. The Dukhobors objected to state authority, they objected to having their homes registered, they objected to sending their children to school, they objected to taking any oath of allegience..., and at each objection, they took off their clothes! Whether the temperature was 30 below or 30 above, they paraded in the nude to protest whatever it was they were currently protesting. In fact a major preoccupation in the year 1903 in the province of Manitobe was the dressing and undressing of the Dukhobors.

On one of these nude marches at Yorkton, Saskatchewan, in May 1903, the public got together, and with the help of the RCMP, rounded them up and tried to put some clothes on them. But they acted not like pliant Barby Dolls but like tin soldiers who had no use for the fig leaf. Finally the crowd resorted to blankets (though they kept being slipped off too) and herded them, clothed or not, into the Immigration Hall, later to be sent off to Regina to serve a three month sentence for Indecent Exposure.

In another incident an RCMP officer had a better idea. It was summertime, and he got them into an unoccupied house, nailed the doors open, hung a bright lantern in each doorway, and left them there for the night. Canada's famed mosquitoes had a banquet and by morning the Dukhobors were all clothed!

There is another story where the boot is on the other leg.

it was on a railroad project in the northern regions. When harvest time came most of the Canadians left for the farms around Winnipeg that paid higher wages.

The Dukhobors decided to remain, but ask for an increase of 2 cents in the rate of payment.

As they spoke little English, they downed tools till they were noticed by the **Anglichani** foreman. (Why they didn't take off clothes the story does not say).

The hike was refused.
Two days later they were offered a raise of 1 c.
But no, they were resting.
The third day they accepted the offer of 1½ cents and continued work on the contract.

When their work was done the foreman indicated that they could be paid only after funds arrived from Winnipeg -- three days later.

The Dukhobors put their heads together. A three day delay in moving on meant so much loss in wages.

Then one said: "We should go up to the foreman and say "Kodam".
"What's that?"
"That's what the **Anglichani** say when they are angry."
So they all marched up to the foreman: "Mony give."
"Didn't I say they have to come from Winnipeg?" he barked, and walked away towards the telegraph station.
"Kodam", and the big hefty Dukhobors followed him.
"Kodam, Kodam, Kodam..." the other workers stared as the milling cry drove the foreman on. He hastened speed, but the "Kodam" only got louder and closer. He shot into the telegraph office and shouted through the window: "Telegram-come money-today."

That afternoon the Dukhobors collected their wages, courteously thanked the foreman, and caught the train out. As they settled in they discussed the magic powers of the word "Kodam". The leader explained: "Kodam is a very important word with the **Anglichani**."

****

By the way, that "Goddam" worked for the Dukhobors is no reason why you should take to it. If you do, we'll have your folks down on us and that will be the end of "Glimpses"!

We have moved

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Gujarat delegation to meet nonresident Indians

Meetings with non-resident Indians are being organized in various places to apprise them of the incentives and facilities available for establishing industries in India. At these meetings a Special Delegation sponsored by the Government of Gujarat comprising the State Government agencies responsible for promotion of industries and led by M.G. Shah, Secretary (Finance), Government of Gujarat will also be available for assisting interested persons in their plans for establishing industrial units in the State of Gujarat.

Apart from the concessions announced by the Government of India for non-resident Indians for importing machinery, investments with right of repatriation, exemption from wealth tax etc., Government of Gujarat provides various other incentives including financing of projects. It also provides assistance to entrepreneurs in implementation of their projects from start to finish. Details of these facilities and incentives will be discussed by the Delegation in their meetings with groups of non-resident Indians and interested individuals. The Delegation also has the authority to give across the table decisions to entrepreneurs.

CONTACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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Consulate General of India
Tel: (416) 960-0751

Mr. G.B. Singh, High Commission of India, Ottawa
Tel: (613) 237-7584

CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIALS

Correspondence invited from mature beautiful girls, caste no bar, for a Hindu boy, 35, settled in Canada in business management. Please send particulars in confidence and a photograph (returnable) in first letter to M-1252, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for handsome Punjabi Jat Sikh youngman, 27, B.Sc., Mechnical Engineer from India. Correspondence invited from sincere, pretty, well educated girls from USA or Canada. Please send full detils with recent photograph to #M-1253, The Canadian India Times.

Living in Montral, Canada. Parents of young Hindu boy, 22, B.Com. graduate - Montreal and Chartered Accountancy student seek suitable match for their son. Caste, religion, / nationality immaterial. Write details in confidence to #M-1254, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from eligible gentleman, immigrant or Canadian Citizen, for an educated, attractive Tamil girl, 26, 5'3½", from Ceylon presently in Canada. #M-1255, Teh Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from mature well educated good looking girls for a handsome Sikh businessman, 29, of well established family in Canada. Reply with recent photo to International Bazaar, Belleville Plaza, Belleville, Ont.

Correspondence invited from the parents of an immigrant girl, for my nephew, 25, 5'8", very handsome, university graduate and professionally qualified in Hotel Management. Caste no bar. I am well-settled in Canada. J. Bhatia, 6507-148 Street, Edmonton (Alberta). Phone No. (403) 436-1749.

Looking for a life partner!. But cannot find one. Come to us. We specialize in helping people of Indian Origin. Write in confidence to: Matrimonial Referral Service, Ltd., 307 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1409, New York, N.Y. 10016.

"Wanted an immigrant South Indian girl for handsome South Indian bachelor 30, graduate, working in New Delhi. Brothers well settled in Canada. Please write full details with returnable recent photograph to, Gnana P. James, 835 Oxford Street, Apt. #403, Oshawa, Ontario. Phone (416) 723-9351"

"Correspondence invited for a 29 year old gentleman holding a master's degree from the University of Edinburgh (U.K.). Please contact Mr. Dhaliwal at 1110 Caven St., Apt. 809, Mississauga, Ontario L5G 4N4, Tel. (416) 278-9463"

Suitable immigrant match for Hindu gentleman M.B.B.S. completed. Graduate diploma in Bacteriology having job offer. Age 27, 5' 8", early marriage - caste no bar. Write or call with full particulars and photograph (returnable) to V. Grover, 10 Willowridge Road, Apt. 814, Weston, Ontario (416) 924-3296 or (416) 247-4047.

Suitable match for a young Sikh girl, 25, good looking, charming and smart, M.A. Economics. Boy should preferably be a preotessional, and or settled in North America. Seriously interested parties need apply only with boys full particulars. Early marriage in North America or India. #M-1242, The Canadian India Times.

Well settled match for my daughter, 34, 5'3", slim, fair, B.C. University graduate student. Divorcee Hindu girl with son age 5. Completing studies shortly. Decent employment eminent. Please give full particulars to M-1250 The Canadian India Times.

Horoscope

Horoscope - casting, palm-reading. 26 years experience. All problems solved. Spiritual healing. Meditation, Yoga lessons. Call - Dev. 766-2626 Toronto.

Oil scandal

New Delhi, May 21 (Samachar) The Indian Institute of Public Administration has been asked by the Government to undertake a quick study into all aspects relating to what has now come to be known as the edible oil scandal.

This was disclosed by Commerce Minister Mohan Dharia at a meeting of representatives of edible oil manufacturers and importers convened here May 10 to discuss the edible oil situation.

Help wanted

"Wanted, capable, trustworthy person, specialist in Indian spices, achar and sweets with knowledge of Tamil and Malayalam. Well versed in Anglo-Indian Cooking. Apply SPICE INDIA, 269 Wyandotte W., Windsor, Ontario.

Indian cook plus manager wanted. Must have 5 years Indian cooking esperience like Tandoori, Biryani, etc. Write details to Mr. S. Gill, 350 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California, 94111, USA.

Tree yields pill rawmaterial

New Delhi, May 30 (Samachar): A wild-growing tree, found in abundance in the desert regions of Rajasthan, can be an important source of diosogenin, used for bulk production of oral-contraceptive.

A chemical study of the root of the tree, Balanites Roxburghii, locally known as Hinget, conducted by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute at Jodhpur, has revealed that it contains one per cent diosogenin. Diosogenin is an important raw material for the production of the valuable drug, cortisone, and a number of other steroid hormones.

Detailed studies are in progress at the institute. It is expected that the increasing demand for steroid hormones for the production of contraceptive drugs can be met from proper exploitation of this tree, which grows in rocky and semi-rocky areas.

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